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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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27,417 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1971 Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occa- snow flurries. Temp. 39-30 (4—1). To- mostly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 39-31 LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. (6-3). Tomorrow: little change. Yester- temp. 46-34 (8-1). CHANNEL: Slight. Cloudy. Temp. 43-25 (6—4) NEW Sunny. Temp. 43-33 (7—2). Yesterday's 43-27 (6—2). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.£1.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.



Associated Press.

London mailmen returning to their jobs after a seven-week strike.

British Postmen Begin Digging Out

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—British postmen were out on their rounds today after a 47-day strike that dammed up 71 million pieces of mail and an undercurrent of anger and frustration.

Recovery from the long bitter breakdown was spotty. The backlog figured to continue until next week at least, although the post office normally handles 36 million pieces of mail a day.

In Wales, returning strikers cleared away the backlog of 10,000 mail items in a few hours.

In Liverpool and Birmingham, post office workers stubbornly stayed away from the jammed mail sacks. They were angry because their union surrendered to looming bankruptcy and they were frustrated over failure to win their pay demands.

Slow Seepage

In all areas, mail emerged from clogged sorting floors in a trickle.

More than half of Britain's 1,700 Crown or main post offices "didn't open" their doors. They had to convert and train for decimal currency, higher postal charges and new-denomination stamps.

Telephone service, operated by the post office, fared better. Half of Britain's operators refused from the outset to strike. Still, there was reluctance and bitterness, just under the surface.

Stevenage, Hemel Hempstead, Norwich, High Wycombe and Potter's Bar—five exchanges in Birmingham, Bolton, Dundee and Whitchurch—mounted only emergency service. The strikers failed to show up for work.

While the returnees were sorting 71 million pieces of mail that had been on hand when the strike started Jan. 20, post office officials maintained an international embargo on 60 million pieces of mail piled up abroad.

An official said that foreign mail would begin flowing toward Britain late this week.

4 GIs Freed Unharmed In Turkey

U.S. Embassy Reports Release

ANKARA, Turkey, March 8 (AP).—Four U.S. airmen kidnapped by Turkish leftists Thursday were freed unharmed late tonight, a U.S. Embassy official said.

"They're safe and sound," the official said.

He said that the airmen walked *into their billets in Ankara* at about 11:30 p.m. (2130 GMT) after more than 100 hours in the *hands of an extremist group* calling itself the "Turkish People's Liberation Army."

The embassy had no other details—for instance, on how or where the airmen were released.

[Secretary of State William P. Rogers thanked the Turkish government tonight for its efforts to obtain the release of the airmen, UPI reported from Washington.

[It said that in a statement read in his name by a State Department spokesman, Mr. Rogers said: "I would like to express our great satisfaction with the vigorous and extraordinary efforts of the Turkish government in connection with this matter."

["I deeply appreciate the understanding, cooperation and forebearance of the families of these men during these difficult days," he added, the UPI dispatch said.]

$400,000 Demanded

The kidnappers had *demanded* $400,000 ransom, threatening to put the Americans in front of a revolutionary *firing squad* if the sum was not paid by Saturday morning.

The kidnappers were believed still at large tonight. A Turkish government spokesman said that he had no word on the fate of the abductors.

It was also unknown if any ransom had been paid. But sources said that payment was unlikely since both the Turkish and American governments seemed inclined not to give in to the demands of the leftists.

U.S. Ambassador William Handley issued a statement on the release saying, "I am happy that reason has prevailed and that a senseless tragedy has been averted."

"I am sure that people everywhere share the joy of the families of *the four airmen* at their safe return."

The airmen were snatched by five armed Turks as they left the radar-communications base where they worked outside Ankara.

They are: S/Sgt Jimmie J. Sexton, of San Angelo, Texas, and Airmen 1st Cl. Larry J. Heavner of Denver, Richard Caraczi of Stamford, Conn., and James M. Gholson, of Alexandria, Va.

Turkish Confidence

Earlier today, the Turkish government had said it thought the four were still alive and would survive.

The spokesman said that there had been no communication from the kidnappers since the ultimatum delivered Friday night.

"We believe this may be because they are cornered and have lost their lines of communication," he said, and added: "We are pretty certain the four Americans are alive."

Premier Suleiman Demirel said today: "The situation is now more grave than in the past." Political sources said that he was referring to the fact that investigations revealed the guerrilla organization was more sophisticated than originally suspected.

An official spokesman said that the kidnapping was the work of "a small group of professional urban guerrillas." He said: "They are subsidized from outside Turkey and use the tactics of South American guerrillas."



Washington Post.

U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers

Denounces Hanoi's Use of Havens

Rogers Defends Free Hand For Saigon in Pressing War

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—*Secretary of State* William P. Rogers said today that "there is no reason why South Vietnam *should be under any restrictions* militarily" in operations against North Vietnam.

But after his statement at a meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a State Department spokesman declared that Mr. Rogers's context was Laos and Cambodia, and not the *territory of North Vietnam.*

Mr. Rogers did, however, denounce North Vietnam's use of "havens" in pressing the war against South Vietnam.

"It makes no sense under the rules of war, international law or equity to let an enemy occupy territory and use it against our *forces and use it with impunity,*" he said.

"There's no reason, when the *South Vietnamese* are as strong as they are, why they should be under any restrictions militarily," Mr. Rogers said.

He made the statement while reviewing the Indochina situation before a VFW conference. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Rogers praised the South Vietnamese Army, saying "They're developing a military resolve that is very encouraging."

And he predicted there would be many tough battles in Laos in the coming weeks and months.

Noting the opposition to the air support given to the South Vietnamese operation in Laos, he said: "In the long run, I believe this decision will be construed as a very wise decision indeed."

He compared the Laotian operation to the Cambodian incursion last year. "There was no reason at all—legally or morally—why they should have that safe haven from which to operate."

The aggressive posture taken recently by the South Vietnamse *Army he said, means that it is* no longer at the mercy of the Communists. If a nation fights a *defensive war,* he added, the enemy dictates the time and place of battle, "and you all know what that means," he said.

U.S. Warplanes Batter Ho Trail For Second Day

SAIGON, March 8 (AP).—Waves of U.S. warplanes, striking every five minutes, kept up heavy attacks on the Ho Chi Minh Trail today as the allied campaign to disrupt the North Vietnamese supply network entered its fifth week.

South Vietnamese headquarters said in a communique that troops of the 1st Infantry Division, sweeping five miles southeast of the trans-shipment point of Sepone, found the bodies of 112 North Vietnamese soldiers killed by U.S. B-52 bombers. There was no major ground fighting reported, and U.S. military sources said American air power was being employed to its fullest extent not only in Laos, but also in Cambodia.

For the second consecutive day, sources said U.S. warplanes flew about 1,000 missions across Indochina, about half of them strike aircraft and the other half in combat support.

Sources said about 300 of the strike missions were in direct support of the 20,000 South Vietnamese ground troops operating across the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Southern Laos from the Vietnamese border to Sepone, 25 air miles to the west.

Artillery Shortage

"There is one strike sortie by tactical planes every five minutes," said one source. He said the full range of U.S. air power was needed because South Vietnamese troops are spread thin and do not have enough artillery.

South Vietnamese commanders claimed that the allied air and ground offensive was killing North Vietnamese troops at a rate of nearly 15 to every South Vietnamese soldier killed.

In a summary of the first four weeks, South Vietnamese northern headquarters in Quang Tri claimed 6,052 North Vietnamese killed in Laos against 435 South Vietnamese.

Some U.S. sources said the claim of Communists killed appeared inflated. Other sources said that, whatever the number, about 40 to 50 percent of them were being slain by U.S. air strikes.

Radio Hanoi said the South Vietnamese announcement that Saigon troops had captured *Sepone Saturday* was "a deliberate falsehood invented to cover up the true fact that the Saigon *puppets* and U.S. aggressors have been and are being defeated everywhere in southern Laos."

Hanoi Claims Captives

The radio also reported the capture of "many high-ranked" South Vietnamese commanders, including officers identified as brigade and battalion commanders.

Radio Hanoi broadcast what it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Keystone.

Chou En-lai

Chou Visits Hanoi, Vows China's Aid

PARIS, March 8 (AP).—Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said on a four-day visit to Hanoi that the Chinese people "are resolutely supporting the war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against American aggression ... until total victory."

Mr. Chou's statement was reported by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks. Mr. Chou had headed a seven-member Chinese delegation in the visit.

North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong was quoted as saying that Mr. Chou's visit "is an event of very important significance which will have great repercussions."

Neither Mr. Chou nor Mr. Dong indicated specifically what aid China is giving or will give to the North Vietnamese.

Consolidated Friendship

Mr. Chou said he hoped that after this talks in Hanoi. "The revolutionary friendship between our two parties and our two peoples will consolidate and develop more."

The speeches by Mr. Chou and Mr. Dong were made on the Chinese premier's arrival Friday. Mr. Chou and his delegation left Hanoi today.

Mr. Chou referred to the North *Vietnamese as "companions in* arms" and said the Chinese people were "filled with joy and *enthusiasm over your victories."* He also said "China and Vietnam, which have the same *mountains and rivers, are closely* united one with the other as are lips to teeth ... our peoples have always shared joy and pain and aid one another."

Mr. Chou also declared that his country had made "adequate preparations" for the continued United States war efforts in Indochina, according to a Hanoi broadcast monitored in Tokyo today.

Charges U.S. Responsibility

The U.S. government must be responsible for all the "serious consequences" arising from such military action, Mr. Chou warned. He did not specify what kind of preparations China has made.

"By willfully enlarging their aggressive war in the Indochinese area, the U.S. imperialists are posing a serious threat to China," Mr. Chou said.

"The Nixon government must be responsible for all the serious consequences arising from its unceasing expansion of the aggressive war in the Indochinese region," Mr. Chou stated.

U.S. Says No Threat Posed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—A State Department spokesman, commenting on Mr Chou's visit to North Vietnam, repeated *today that no threat to Communist China is posed by the* American-backed South Vietnam incursion into Laos.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey, however, would not comment on the significance of Mr. Chou's visit to Hanoi.

May Extradite Lithuanians

Turkey Reverses Its Ruling On Hijack of Soviet Plane

ANKARA, March 8 (AP).—*Turkey's high court of appeals* today ruled that two Lithuanians who hijacked a Soviet plane to *Turkey last year are common* criminals.

The decision allows the Turkish *government to give in to heavy* Soviet pressure to return to Russia the father and son, Panos *Stasio Brazinskas, 46, and Alge*das Brazinskas, 15.

A Soviet official here said the *Lithuanians would face the death* penalty in the Soviet Union. The Russians claim they are wanted *for non-political crimes.*

The conservative Justice party government can, however, refuse *extradition to the Soviet Union* since Turkey and Russia have no extradition agreement, legal *experts said.*

The two Lithuanians, who told officials here they were fleeing *oppression in the Soviet Union,* killed a stewardess and wounded three crewmen while forcing the airliner, which had left Batum on a local flight, to Trabzon, on the Black Sea coast last Oct. 15.

A court in Trabzon and a lower appeals court ruled that the *Lithuanians' crime was political.* Under Turkish law, no one may be extradited for political crimes.

Today, the high court of appeals reversed these decisions. The Justice Minister said there would be no further appeal.

The decision puts the Turkish government in a dilemma. If the men are returned, the government will face heavy criticism from Turkey's anti-Communist Conservatives, a political majority.

If they do not return the men, they will risk damaging relations with the Soviet Union, which have been improving in recent years.

A Lithuanian emigré group, the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania, based in New York, is fighting to keep the Lithuanians from being returned.

Joseph Valiunas, president of the committee, said in a telephone interview from Switzerland tonight that he is "shocked" at the decision.

Egypt Evacuates Civilians From the Suez Canal Area

CAIRO, March 8 (UPI).—Egypt evacuated civilians from the Suez Canal area today amid fears that the end of the seven-month truce could start an accidental war in the Middle East.

The Interior Ministry imposed a partial blackout on the capital. "Anything could set it [the war] off now—the sonic boom of a passing plane or an accidental gun shot—anything," one Western diplomat said.

He described the situation as "highly dangerous" but expressed cautious optimism that the UN cease-fire observers stationed on the canal would be able to prevent any sudden outbreak of firing from degenerating into a full-scale battle.

Official sources said three Israeli planes flew over Egypt's canal positions this afternoon, creating a war scare.

The Egyptians reacted by sounding air raid alarms but the planes flew away without any shots being fired, the sources added.

During the night, they said, the Egyptians spotted military movements on the Israeli side.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said that large-scale Israeli reinforcements had been rushed to positions near the canal today.

The newspaper said that a maximum state of alert was imposed on both sides of the waterway.

The Middle East News Agency reported that a state of emergency was declared among the seven United Nations observation posts on the Egyptian side of the canal.

Political sources meanwhile reported that for the last three days Egypt has been evacuating most of the civilians still living near the international waterway to rear areas.

They said all Egyptian troops along the canal were on full alert but that there has been no outbreak of fighting since the *truce* expired at midnight yesterday.

Official sources said the partial blackout order was issued today by Interior Minister Charraoui Gomaa after an emergency meeting with his top aides. Mr. Gomaa also issued other "urgent civil defense orders."

Political sources said senior officials of the UN peace team had contacted Egypt and Israel to emphasize the need for caution in their activities on the front-lines.

President Anwar Sadat last night rejected a *formal extension* of the seven-month-old truce but made it clear there would be no resumption of hostilities.

During his speech, Mr. Sadat disclosed that he had made a secret trip to Moscow last week to discuss the Middle East situation with Soviet leaders.

Today, Al Ahram revealed that the trip had been made at the request of Soviet leaders.

Taiwan Diplomat Defects to Peking

GENEVA, March 8 (UPI).—Swiss police said today that a Nationalist Chinese diplomat, Sun Sun-chou, who vanished four days *ago, defected to the Communist* Chinese and left Switzerland for Bucharest this afternoon on his way to Peking.

Police spokesmen said that Mr. Sun, 52, told Swiss authorities that he was defecting of his own free will. He disappeared on March 4 while on his way from Dakar to a new posting at the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Saigon.

Medina, Calley's Superior, Is Ordered Court-Martialed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (Reuters).—Army Capt. Ernest L. Medina was today ordered to face a court-martial on three charges of premeditated murder in connection with the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, South Vietnam, in March, 1968.

[Capt. Medina could face the death penalty, the AP reported since the Army said that the charges will be referred as a capital case. No trial date was set.

[The AP said that at Fort McPherson, Ga., Capt. Medina stated:

["I am innocent of the charges against me.

["I am surprised and dismayed that the Army has taken this action. My trust in the military has caused me to consistently resort to proper military channels in seeking justice.

["Now pending before the U.S. Court of Military Appeals in Washington is a petition to bar this very referral, a petition upon which that court has not given the opportunity to act.

["The Army by its precipitous action today has pre-empted its own highest court."]

Other Charges

Capt. Medina was the company commander when U.S. American Division soldiers swept through the village in search of Viet Cong troops and sympathizers.

The Pentagon said that Capt. Medina would also face two charges alleging assault with a dangerous weapon.

One of the charges against Capt. Medina is that he murdered "an unknown number of unidentified Vietnamese persons, not less than 100," by having them shot with machine guns, rifles and other weapons.

The other charges allege that he killed a man and a woman *with rifle fire.*

Capt. Medina, now 34, was the superior officer of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., 27, who is now standing trial at an Army court-martial at Fort Benning, Ga., on charges of murdering 102 Vietnamese civilians during the sweep through My Lai.

Lt. Calley has stated in his testimony that he was following *orders from Capt. Medina* to kill every living thing in the village. Capt. Medina has denied that.

Witness Backs Captain

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 8 (UPI).—A veteran of Lt. Calley's platoon, Billy Carney, 24, of *Meridian, Miss., a factory worker,* testified that he had attended a company briefing given the day before My Lai by Capt. Medina, the company commander, and that Capt. Medina gave no instructions to "gather up and kill unarmed women and children."

Earlier, the court eliminated as a potential rebuttal witness for the prosecution Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, who has been cleared of charges of covering up the My Lai affair.

3 Out of 5 Britons Against EEC, Poll Says

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Three out of five Britons want Britain to stay out of the Common Market, a newspaper poll reported today.

The Louis Harris Poll, published in the Daily Express, said 18 percent of the public want Britain to join the European Economic Community, while 22 percent have not *made up their minds.* The newspaper said the results are about the same as those of a similar survey a year ago.

Some 79 percent of 2,818 persons polled said the issue should be decided by a referendum that would be binding on government policy. British officials engaged in negotiating terms on Britain's application to join the Common Market have said there are no plans for a referendum.

Harassment Campaign Continues

U.S. Newsman's Car Vandalized in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 8 (NYT).—A car belonging to Harry Trimborn, the Moscow correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, was vandalized today while he was visiting the apartment of a Soviet film director who has sought permission to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Trimborn said that, when he returned to his car in mid-afternoon, he found the four tires slashed, and a message scratched on the hood: "So it will be for everyone."

Neighborhood children told Mr. Trimborn that five men had pulled up in a car next to the parked Chevrolet and carried out the vandalism while people watched.

The message on the hood was interpreted here as another effort in a continuing campaign by Soviet security agents to intimidate Western correspondents —particularly Americans— into dropping contacts with non-official news sources.

Policy of Retaliation

So far, seven American newsmen have had their cars damaged in the last two months. Some of the vandalism is believed connected to a policy of retaliation begun by authorities here after *Soviet personnel suffered* harassment in the United States by the Jewish Defense League.

But in recent weeks, the harassment against American newsmen has appeared unconnected with retaliation. At least three correspondents, including Mr. Trimborn, have had their cars vandalized while they were meeting at Russians' homes. In addition, others have reported being jostled on the streets by Soviet security agents who were following them.

The purpose of the harassment seems aimed at ending the ability of newsmen to learn about problems faced by Soviet citizens in dealing with authorities, including that of Jews seeking to emigrate.

As part of the effort to cut down on the sources of information, several of the more vocal Moscow Jews, including many known to newsmen here, have been suddenly allowed to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Trimborn said that he had been asked by his newspaper to look into the case of Mikhail N. Kalik, a movie director, whose efforts to emigrate had attracted some attention in Hollywood.

Envoys of 2 Germanys Meet; Week of Intense Talks Begins

By Anatole Shub

BERLIN, March 8 (WP).—A week of intensive, triple-faceted negotiations over Berlin got under way today, as high officials of West and East Germany met for five-and-a-half hours in East Berlin.

Egon Bahr, state secretary to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, met today for the eighth time with East German Deputy Foreign Minister Michael Kohl. A ninth meeting was scheduled for Bonn on March 17.

Mr. Bahr declared after today's session that the East Germans' readiness to play their part in reaching accords was "indisputable." However, Mr. Bahr added that "difficulties remain," and that it was "still too early" to speak of progress in the talks between the two German states.

Transit Question

Mr. Bahr indicated that once again he and his fellow West German negotiators were staying clear of the subject of transit from West Germany to West Berlin. This is a theme reserved for the ambassadors of the United States, Russia, Britain and France, who constitute the top tier of the three-tiered negotiations now in progress.

The Big Four ambassadors will hold their 16th meeting tomorrow, with Soviet Envoy Pyotr Abrassimov in the chair.

The most recent set of negotiations is between West Berlin and East German officials, with a second meeting between high officials slated for this Friday. After last Saturday's first meeting, West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz said that an accord this week "cannot be excluded" on permitting West Berliners to visit East Berlin during the Easter holidays. Such visits have been barred by the Communists since 1966.

Observers here largely agree that the outcome of the Big Four talks will be decisive for the other two sets of parleys. The Big Four meetings appear now to have entered the make-or-break stage, with the Russians proposing amendments to a draft accord submitted by the three Western Allies.

Observers differ, however, on the extent of the gap between the Soviet and Western positions. In a radio interview last night, Mr. Brandt said that the collapse of the talks had now become "highly improbable." Other West German officials have expressed hopes for a Big Four accord by mid-April.

On the other hand, some Western observers maintain that the Russians have yet to make their position firm and clear. Others indicate that they have given little ground on such issues as access to Berlin and the relationship between West Berlin and West Germany.

6-Year Term In Shooting of Soviet Sentry

BERLIN, March 8 (UPI).—A British military court today sentenced a West Berlin male nurse to six years in jail for shooting a Soviet Army sentry last Nov. 7 at the Russian war memorial.

The Court President, Sir Leslie Block, found Ekkehard Weil, 22, an admitted admirer of Hitler, guilty of "malicious attempted murder for base motives."

The eight-day trial stemmed from the shooting of the Soviet sentry, Cpl. Ivan Tsherbak, while he was on guard duty at the memorial in the British sector of West Berlin.

Two shots from a small-caliber rifle hit the sentry in the back and arm. But he was able to walk to the guardroom for assistance and recovered from his wounds to testify at the trial.

Confession Retracted

In finding Weil guilty, the court rejected as a "fantasy" a story he told in court attributing the shooting to a rightwing anti-Soviet group.

Weil told the court he knew about the plot to attack the Soviet memorial. But he retracted an earlier confession made to police during preliminary investigation and denied he took part in the shooting.

Weil claimed in court the attack on the sentry was planned and carried out by a group of six men he knew only by code names. He said the group was angered because East German police foiled an attempt to smuggle seven East Germans to the West and turned their wrath on the Soviet Army "as the founders of Germany's division."

On the night of the shooting, slogans saying "Down with Red corruption" and "Attack Bolshevism" were smeared on pillars near the memorial.

'Aktion Widerstand'

In his original statement to German police, Weil said he shot the soldier in the hope of disrupting West German-Soviet relations. In court he gave the three-finger sign of the right-wing movement "Aktion Widerstand" (Operation Resistance), which is campaigning in West Germany against the West German-Soviet treaty signed last August.

The British military government took over the case because the attack occurred in the British sector.

Soviet Army officers attended the trial as observers. The judge said he took into account Weil's youth and immaturity, plus the fact he had a clean record, in imposing a sentence "much lighter than would be usual for such an atrocious crime."

Group to Police Clean Air Bill

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI).—A new environmentalist group, the Natural Resources Defense Council Inc., announced yesterday a nationwide "project on clean air" to make sure anti-pollution standards set by the administration's Clean Air Bill are followed.

The project will devote much of its attention to the automobile industry, which, under the new law, must cut engine pollutants by 90 percent by 1975, a project spokesman said. The group is backed by a $500,000 grant by the Ford Foundation.



United Press International.

PRINCE AND PILOT—Prince Charles (right), with a flying instructor, tries out his specially equipped jet trainer at the Royal Air Force College in Cranwell. The prince's plane has a special ejector seat and anti-collision lights. All aircraft will be given notice to stay 50 miles away when Charles takes off 24-hour.

Charles Starts His RAF Career With Victory Over Bad Weather

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Prince Charles started a hitch in the Royal Air Force today, by automobile.

Mist and light rain forced the 22-year-old Prince of Wales to cancel plans to take a helicopter from Windsor Castle on the first leg of his journey to Lincolnshire in the Midlands. Instead he went by car to London airport to begin there his flight north.

Charles will spend five months of advanced flying training at the Royal Air Force College in Cranwell. We will serve without pay and his officers' mess bills will be sent to his mother, Queen Elizabeth II.

The prince is checked out in small planes now. He eventually will be flying top-rated jets.

In September Charles will join the Royal Navy on a five-year enlistment, in the tradition of his father, the Duke of Edinburgh, his grandfather, George VI, and his great-grandfather, George V.

If he gets any special privileges, they will be minimal. He will salute, like any other young officer, stand his tours of duty, share quarters and probably from time to time get bawled out.

Charles piloted a twin-engine Bassett to Cranwell and arrived 35 minutes late because of bad weather. He got a royal reception with salutes all around, the last one he will enjoy until he either passes or flunks his training tour.

The air base avoided a normal procedure: He never got a service number. The presumption obviously was that everybody would know who he is.

Planes, Copters Destroyed In Portugal by Time Bomb

LISBON, March 8 (AP).—A time bomb destroyed several aircraft at a Portuguese Air Force base, 94 miles north of Lisbon today, an official communiqué said.

The communiqué said saboteurs laid explosive charges, operated by a timing device, in a hangar at the Tancos air base.

It said that the explosion either destroyed or damaged several aircraft but that there were no deaths.

Fire-fighters brought the resulting blaze under control after six hours.

The Tancos base is located in the heart of Portugal's main defensive stronghold on the north bank of the Tagus River.

The communiqué did not specify the number of aircraft destroyed, but unofficial sources put it at 11. The craft included French-made helicopters and single-engined German Do-16 reconnaissance planes.

The aircraft reportedly destroyed were of the kind used by Portuguese armed forces in anti-guerrilla warfare in Africa, and the incident could have been the work of underground opposition movements which oppose this country's African policies.

The communiqué said the Defense Ministry had opened an inquiry.

Newsmen who tried to get into the base were turned back to Lisbon.

Fifth Bombing

Today's episode was the fifth case of bombing in Portugal in the last six months.

In October an explosion damaged the 16,000-ton freighter Cunene in Lisbon harbor just before it was due to leave for the country's East African territory of Mozambique, where Portugal has been fighting nationalist rebels since 1962.

An underground organization which identified itself as the ARA (Revolutionary Armed Action) later claimed responsibility for this blast. ARA said it was protesting against Portugal's African policies.

In November blasts damaged the American Cultural Center here, local dockside installations and the Lisbon training school of the DGS (General Directorate of Security), where one person was killed.

None of the underground groups claimed responsibility. Political police said they suspected pro-Chinese Communists. Reliable sources, however, later said the illegal pro-Moscow Portuguese party had ordered the bombings.

Reports Censored

News of today's bombing was barred from the censored afternoon press.

Editors will be allowed to publish only the official communiqué, tomorrow.

Moderates said today they feared a new wave of bombing could result in a setback for the liberalization policies which authorities claim Premier Marcello Caetano has been following since he succeeded former dictator Antonio Salazar in 1968.

"These blasts shake the prime minister's position in the face of the ultraconservative right wing, which will blame liberalization for giving saboteurs air to breathe and operate successfully," a moderate said.

West Germany Seeks Release of 2 Jailed in East

BONN March 8 (AP).—Egon Franke, Minister for All-German Affairs, today demanded the release of two West German businessmen convicted by Communist East Germany for alleged economic sabotage.

Friedrich Seeberger, 48, was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Helmut Arff to 13 years in a closed trial last week by the Halle District Court, Mr. Franke's ministry said. They had been in jail since their arrest two years ago.

They were convicted of damaging the East German economy by delivering defective industrial equipment. At the Leipzig Industrial Fair, they represented West German firms which sold industrial and ship pumps to the East Germans.

"The sentences made what is normally a civil damage suit into a crime against the state," Mr. Franke said in a press statement.

"I sharply condemn the secret trial and the sentences and expect that the sentences will be revised and that the two men will be freed immediately," he added.

New Yorkers Cheer Apollo-14 Astronauts

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP).—The Apollo-14 astronauts rode in triumph down Fifth Avenue and Broadway today to City Hall, where Mayor John V. Lindsay presented them with the city's highest honor—the Medal of Honor.

The motorcade was timed for the lunch hour and thousands of workers leaving their offices cheered as it passed. But the three astronauts, Alan B. Shepard jr., Edgar D. Mitchell and Stuart A. Roosa, had to pass by pickets chanting "Money for the moon—nothing for the children," protesting cutbacks in school personnel.

E. Pakistan Leader Asks 7-Day Strike

Tax Boycott Is Also Urged

DACCA, Pakistan, March 8 (Reuters).—East Pakistani leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has called a week-long strike in government offices and a tax boycott, starting today, to back his demands for a return to popular rule.

Sheikh Mujibur, whose Awami League is the largest party in the National Assembly, has in a major speech and in statements during the past 24 hours detailed his conditions for attending a vital assembly session summoned by Pakistan's military leader, President Yahya Khan, for March 25.

The session is charged with drafting a new democratic constitution for Pakistan.

Sheikh Issues Statement

Sheikh Mujibur, 50, in a lengthy statement issued here giving his terms, called for the immediate withdrawal of all military personnel to their barracks, immediate ending of martial law and the immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives.

"Maintenance of law and order should be left exclusively to the police and the Bengali East Pakistan Rifle Regiment, assisted wherever necessary by Awami League volunteers," he said.

Observers noted that troops have already been withdrawn to theu barracks, giving this city a superficial air of returning to normal.

Mr. Yahya postponed the opening assembly session, originally set for March 3, after West Pakistan leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said he would boycott the session.

Week of Riots

The president's action sparked a week of riots and strikes in East Pakistan, in which, according to a statement issued by East Pakistan martial law authorities today, 172 people were killed. On Saturday Mr. Yahya said the assembly session had been rescheduled for March 25.

To back his demands, Sheikh Mujibur announced a nonviolent, noncooperation program for this week to include the strike in government offices and courts and a refusal to pay taxes.

Other calls he made were that schools and colleges remain closed, that all buildings fly black flags and that "liberation committees" be formed under Awami League leaders in all villages.

Meanwhile, West Germany today began evacuating its citizens from East Pakistan.

The United Nations told dependents of staff members here also to leave and recommended that UN experts fly out.

A chartered Lufthansa plane flew out about a quarter of the German community in East Pakistan.

U.K. Advises Departures

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Britain has advised all non-essential members of the 1,000-strong British community in East Pakistan to leave the country.

The Foreign Office emphasized today no reports have yet been received of incidents involving injury to British nationals.

Basis of Sen. Jackson's Disclosure

Soviet Missile-Silo Work Is Detected

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—The construction of several new Soviet missile silos but no sign of any new missiles is what Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., was referring to yesterday when he spoke of Moscow "deploying" an "advanced generation" of such nuclear weapons.

This was learned today as President Nixon held an hour-and-a-half National Security Council meeting on preparations for the fourth round of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), which opens in Vienna next Monday. Final presidential decisions are expected later this week.

Sen. Jackson's information was said to have come from a congressional briefing by CIA director Richard Helms. But the senator's statement was said to have been harder than the available information, accounting for the cautious wording of Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim in confirming evidence of "some new ICBM construction."

Most importantly, reconnaissance photos of the new silo construction work were available here *before Mr. Nixon's Feb. 25 State* of the World report and were taken into account in writing the section on arms control.

Moscow last winter halted construction work on 18 silos for their giant SS-9 missiles and as of today there was no evidence that this work had been resumed. That halt was announced by the Pentagon last Dec. 16. As a result the Soviet SS-9 total stands at 288, though Sen. Jackson spoke of around 305.

No New Firings

American efforts to draw the Russians on the meaning that halt have been unavailing. Since the recent discovery of the new silo construction, it is believed assumed that Moscow did not want to make much of the SS-9 halt, knowing that the U.S. would discover the new silo work.

Sen. Jackson interpreted the new work as meaning that "a advanced generation" of ICBMs is being deployed. Others said today that there have been no new missile test firings in the Soviet Union and hence it is unknown just what purpose the new silos will serve. A new generation of missiles, however, is a possibility.

The same situation applies to reports that the Russians are at work on a six-missile MIRV warhead for the SS-9s. Tests so far have not gone beyond three-missile warheads, but theoretically six or seven more are possible. The much smaller American Poseidon submarine missile, for example, will have a ten-missile MIRV warhead.

It is the combination of the SS-9 as now known and its potential for more warheads and more accuracy, plus the uncertainty introduced by the new silo work that has led Mr. Nixon to "reject," as he put it at his March 4 press conference, the Soviet proposal at Helsinki last December for a SALT pact limited to defensive weapons, the anti-missile (ABM) systems.

The President said on March 4 that an agreement must include "some mix" of offensive and defensive missiles. That leaves some room for maneuver at Vienna, but unless there is a change of Kremlin instructions, an agreement is not evident. Hence it is now believed here that the first month or so at Vienna will be taken up with reiteration of positions as they were when the Helsinki phase wound up last December 18.

While some administration officials yesterday were unhappy that Sen. Jackson had revealed the new Soviet silo work, others said that it would help take the steam out of congressional pressures on the President to accept just such a limited agreement.

Jackson 'Close,' Nixon Says

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—President Nixon said yesterday Sen. Jackson was "very close" when he said the Soviet Union is deploying a new and more powerful missile system.

"We do not know quite what it means, but I can say to you that these are huge new missiles that from a qualitative point of view certainly present a difficult problem for the United States to face as we move into the 1970s," Sen. Jackson said yesterday.

Mr. Nixon said yesterday that "he's very close to it. He's concerned about the Soviets. We're very aware . . . on the other hand I do not believe our expressing, as a government, trepidation about this would be helpful."



Associated Press.

MOVING UP—South Vietnamese soldiers—one with a mine detector—walking along Route 9 in Laos ahead of tanks heading to reinforce hard-pressed units.

Newsweek Reports '68 Plan To Invade North and Win War

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP).—The U.S. chiefs of staff had a secret plan three years ago for seizing the Communist sanctuaries in Laos and Cambodia, invading the North and thus ending the Vietnam war, Newsweek magazine said.

In its current issue, the magazine gives prominence to this item under the headline "The Victory Westmoreland Lost."

"A confidential Pentagon paper details the plan the military had three years ago to end the Vietnam war. Gen. William Westmoreland, then top man in Saigon, and Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, worked it out during the height of Hanoi's Tet offensive in 1968. Westmoreland read Tet as a shift to all-out war by Hanoi and wanted to match it. He also viewed it as a last gasp that would leave North Vietnam's army badly mauled. His plan called for 206,000 more men (a total of 731,000) and moves on all fronts—stopping anticipated assaults from the North, seizing sanctuaries in Laos and Cambodia, blocking the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex in those countries, invading North Vietnam and bombing the port of Haiphong."

Newsweek added that on Feb. 12, 1968, these proposals were discussed at a White House meeting with President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and others. The report continued:

"On Feb. 28, Wheeler met Westmoreland in Saigon and after three days brought details of the plan back to Washington. Shortly afterward, the 206,000-man request was revealed in a Pentagon 'leak'—a move, Westmoreland says, designed to 'prejudice the President's appraisal.' On March 24, Wheeler met Westmoreland privately in Manila. The word—no new bombing, no invasions, no 731,000 men. The only thing Wheeler could not tell his field commander was something he did not know himself—that on March 31 President Johnson was bowing out of the war and out of the White House."

U.S. Bombers Hit Ho Trail

(Continued from Page 1)

said was a tape recorded statement of one Saigon officer, saying that the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos "is truly being defeated" and urging South Vietnamese officers and troops to "find out this truth soon [and] take action to prevent the useless death waiting for us in 1971."

U.S. sources said last week that an airborne brigade commander was either captured or killed during fighting for Hill 31 and three other high-ranking officers were captured.

Four more U.S. helicopters were reported shot down and destroyed in Laos Saturday and yesterday, and a fifth was shot down in Cambodia supporting South Vietnamese troops there. Two Americans, including a field-grade officer, were reported missing and five wounded in the crashes.

Cambodia Operation Stalled

SAIGON, March 8 (NYT).—Most of a 23,000-man South Vietnamese drive against North Vietnamese troop concentrations and supply depots in Cambodia has come to a halt, with two of the three large-scale task forces involved simply waiting for orders, informed American sources said today.

The sources said that the death of Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri on Feb. 24 left the operation without effective leadership.

Two days later, according to the American sources, the Vietnamese troops deployed east of the Chup rubber plantation, started moving south toward Highway 7, their main supply line to bases in South Vietnam. On March 3 and 4, the sources said, the troops encountered two North Vietnamese Army divisions.

After B-52 strikes employing up to 70 giant bombers and 400 U.S. Army helicopter gunship missions daily, Saigon's forces broke through. But since then, the sources said, the 3,000 South Vietnamese combat troops involved in these operations, supported by several thousand rear-area troops, have been refitting and reassembling along Highway 7, not attacking the North Vietnamese troops they discovered north of the road.

The apparent bogging down of the Cambodian operation indicated, in the view of some observers here, how much the South Vietnamese Army depends on individual commanders to function effectively. Gen. Tri's successor, Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, the observers said, has still not effectively taken over or developed a new battle plan for his troops.

Muskie, in Lagos Talk, Backs Arms Ban to South Africa

LAGOS, March 8 (Reuters).—Sen. Edmund Muskie, a prospective Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency, said today that the United States must maintain its arms embargo on South Africa and seek to persuade its allies to do the same.

The senator was speaking at the third African-American dialogue—a platform for the review of Afro-American political, economic and race relations—which opened here today.

He told the conference that the worst form of oppression is based on the color of the skin.

"That is why I believe apartheid is wrong," he said. "That is why I believe white supremacy is wrong. That is why I believe colonial domination is wrong."

Sen. Muskie said the United States should maintain communication with South Africa—"but it must not be communication which gives a badge of respectability to oppressive regimes, or which is only one way, or which is only with the dominant minority."

The Maine senator, who was a vice-presidential candidate in the 1968 election, said the United States must seriously re-examine its policies on South Africa.

"The conscience of an America determined to solve a racial problem of her own must explore ways and means of stimulating and supporting genuine changes in South Africa's racial practices," he said.

Discussing Portugal, Sen. Muskie said it is wrong to allow "narrowly defined military-strategic interests" to outweigh other considerations.

"If the world is going to survive, and if American society is not to be ripped to shreds in dissension and disillusion, this way of viewing American interests in the world must be changed," he added.

U.S. Peace Group Erred on Private U.S.-Hanoi Talks

PARIS, March 8 (AP).—A spokesman for an American peace group tonight retracted a statement made earlier today that Hanoi chief negotiator Xuan Thuy had told them that he had repeated private meetings with U.S. Ambassador David K. E. Bruce.

Miss Joan Hull said the statement at press conference today was "erroneous." Mr. Thuy had referred to meetings with the former U.S. chief delegate. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, during the discussion with the peace group Friday, she said.

These private meetings have long been public knowledge, and Mr. Thuy in a statement tonight confirmed that it was the meetings with Mr. Lodge to which he had referred. His statement made no comment about any private meetings with Mr. Bruce.

A delegation selected from the 171-member peace mission met with Mr. Bruce for three hours today. After the meeting, two spokesman that said Mr. Bruce had indicated to them that he was engaged in secret talks with Mr. Thuy.

But another spokesman for the group, questioned about the meeting with Mr. Bruce after the earlier error had been revealed, said that when Mr. Bruce was asked about meeting with Mr. Thuy, "he did not reply. He just didn't say anything."

WHO to Send Kenya Vaccine for Cholera

GENEVA, March 8 (UPI).—The World Health Organization said tonight that it would send cholera vaccine to Kenya to help authorities there stem the latest outbreak of the disease in Africa.

WHO spokesmen said that Kenya today reported about 35 cases of cholera involving 14 deaths on the Somalia border. Kenya thus became the 20th African country to report cases of the disease.

Husbands Like the New Terminology

Divorce California Style Is 'Dissolution'

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 8 (NYT).—There hasn't been a divorce in California in more than a year, but that's only because the name has been changed to protect the innocent, and the guilty as well.

Divorce California style, which has outlawed the term "divorce" and substituted the word "dissolution" under a Family Law Act that went into effect Jan. 1, 1970, has produced a flood of easy divorces—that is dissolutions—during its first year of operation. Husbands have hailed it; women generally have been less than enthusiastic.

For many years California has led the nation in marriage breakups. Last year there were more than 120,000, a jump of nearly 40 percent as a result of the liberalized and accelerated rules for ending a marriage. At the 1970 rate, a married couple in California has less than a 50-50 chance of making their marriage last.

Nationally, by contrast, the rate in 1970 was 47 divorced persons for every 1,000 married couples, according to a Census Bureau survey. And that represented an increase of 33 percent from 1960.

Groups that opposed enactment of the Family Law Act—largely spokesmen for religious groups—now contend that their earlier warnings of "a disastrous breakdown in the sanctity of marriage" through quickie divorces are being borne out. They are preparing to reopen the fight before the state legislature to seek repeal of the law.

Those who sponsored the liberalized law insist, however, that the 1970 divorce figures are misleading. They point out that the 1970 increase came about because, in the first three months of the new law's operation, the divorce rate leaped 74 percent as couples whose marriages had been shaky for some time hurried into court. They predict that the figures for 1971 will "settle down" and be more in line with the 1969 rate.

No longer is there either an aggrieved or a guilty party in a California divorce. The partners are simply incompatible. Adultery, mental cruelty, desertion and all the other traditional grounds for divorce have been eliminated and all marriage dissolutions are granted under the general heading of "irreconcilable differences."

In a typical case Margaret and Carl Simpson, married eight years and childless, spent only 13 minutes in court to receive their interlocutory decree of dissolution. The judge questioned them about their meetings with counselors of the conciliation court, and whether they felt they had explored all the possibilities of reconciliation. Both replied that their differences were, in fact, irreconcilable.

Decree in 6 Months

Mrs. Simpson was granted $30 a week support, but only for six months or until she finds employment. Their property was divided equally—a mortgage home that Mrs. Simpson would keep temporarily, an automobile and a $1,200 bank account. In six months each will be free to marry again.

But most revolutionary of all—and most controversial—is the law's provision for virtually automatic 50-50 division of community family property. No longer can the aggrieved wife of a philandering husband claim a major share of the couple's community property as solace for her grief. Only in determining child custody does a judge take into consideration misconduct on the part of husband or wife.

When the California family law was passed, it was hailed as a blow for women's liberation, but in its first year of operation wives have found it less to their liking than have husbands. In fact, men are taking more advantage of it because of the mandatory provision for an equal division of community property, regardless of which party may be primarily responsible for a breakup.

Top U.S. Diplomat In Berlin Resigns

BERLIN, March 8 (AP).—Brewster M. Morris, the top American diplomat in Berlin since 1967, is leaving his post for retirement, U.S. headquarters here announced today.

Mr. Morris, who holds the rank of minister, also is deputy chief of the U.S. mission under the commanding officer, Maj. Gen. George M. Seignious. Mr. Morris will be succeeded next month by his assistant, David Klein.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	9	48	Rain
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Rain
ANKARA	12	55	Very cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—1	30	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Snow
BRUSSELS	—2	28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	1	34	Sunny
CAIRO	26	79	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	8	45	Stormy
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	5	41	Overcast
FRANKFURT	1	34	Sunny
GENEVA	—3	27	Sunny
HELSINKI	—1	30	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—8	18	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	8	46	Partly cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Rain
MADRID	1	34	Snow
MILAN	4	39	Sunny
MONTREAL	—7	19	Snow
MOSCOW	—4	25	Snow
MUNICH	—4	25	Clear
NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
NICE	10	50	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
PARIS	1	34	Sunny
PRAGUE	2	36	Partly cloudy
ROME	5	41	Overcast
SOFIA	—3	27	Snow
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	21	70	Sunny
TUNIS	14	57	Overcast
VENICE	5	41	Sunny
VIENNA	0	32	Very cloudy
WARSAW	0	32	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	2	36	Windy
ZURICH	—4	25	Snow

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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nd-a-half ouncil meeting or the fourth rategic arms SALT), which ext Monday. Fi ecisions are ex eek.

Sen. Jackson aid to have onal briefing lehard Helms afement was arder than the ation, according ous wording o an Jerry W. Fu rning evidence BM constituen Most important nce photos of uction work was fore Mr. Nixon the World ken into account ction on arms Moscow last w uction work on ant SS-9 missile there was no s work had been It was announc gun last Dec. 9 e Soviet SS-9 though Sen. around 306.

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Adult Programs First

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Hailing his objections to rev- sharing, Rep. Mills asked a tion: If there are political strong enough to enact an l $5 billion program, "are of us so naive as to believe those same forces in time not have that $5 billion swell- to $20 billion, $30 billion or $40 billion?"

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urt Restrains Y. City From chool Cutback

EW YORK, March 8 (UPI).— tate Supreme Court justice d a restraining order last prohibiting the New York Board of Education from ying out cuts in educational ices that had been scheduled o into effect this morning.

he cuts, including an end to hiring of substitute teachers, ordered last week by the rd of Education in an effort educe its projected $40 million et deficit for the current ol year. Earlier yesterday the chers Union had directed bers to refuse to cover high- ol classes for absentee teach- leaving an anticipated 50,000 lents unsupervised today.

chool chancellor Harvey Scrib- complying with the court r, announced a short time r that the cutbacks scheduled o into effect today would be poned pending further court ion.

hairman Quits .S. Tariff Panel ithout Warning

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP-).—Chester Mize, chairman of e U.S. Tariff Commission, has signed unexpectedly, it was rned today.

Mr. Mize, who recently was med by President Nixon as airman of the tariff panel, left post late last week. There s no announcement or explana- n, although a congressional rce said he understood that Mize had "resigned for per- al reasons."

Mr. Mize, a former Kansas gressman, was defeated for re- ction last November and as- ned the Tariff Commission post in January.

Mr. Mize was not available for ment today. A Nixon admin- ation official, who supported Tariff Commission appoint- nt for Mr. Mize, expressed nishment today that he had gned.

U.S. Supreme Court Rules

...jectors Cannot Cite Only One War

By Robert Sinet

...INGTON, March 8.—The ...e Court today ruled that ...ho object in conscience to ...r in Vietnam rather than ... general may not claim ...entious objector status for ...ction from the draft.

...8-to-1 decision, the high ... held that Congress, in ... the Selective Service Act, ...d to exempt only those ... "who oppose participa- ... all war."

...ice Thurgood Marshall, ... for the court, said: ...ons who object solely to ...pation in a particular war ...ot within the purview of the exempting section, even though the latter objection may have such roots in a claimant's conscience and personality that it is religious in character."

Film Ban Issue

Justice Marshall held that while Congress has shown special concern for those who conscientiously object to war, "the legislative materials simply do not support the view that Congress intended to recognize any conscientious claim whatever as a basis for relieving the claimant from the general responsibility or the various incidents of military service."

Justice Marshall also rejected claims that the law violated the First Amendment prohibition of "an establishment of religion."

He held that "it does not bespeak an establishing of religion for Congress to forgo the enterprise of distinguishing those whose dissent has some conscientious basis, from those who simply dissent."

He added that the court did not want to suggest that if Congress had decided to exempt those who object to particular wars, it would have been acting unreasonably. He said that the court was merely giving a "neutral, secular *justification*" for the draft rules that Congress has drawn.

Douglas Is Dissenter

Under the Selective Service Act, a person who is, by reason of religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to war in any form, is exempt from the draft. The law specifically rules *out exemptions for those whose* beliefs are "essentially political, sociological or philosophical views, or merely a personal moral code."

Justice William O. Douglas was the lone dissenter from the ruling. He declared that the draft law is the kind "which shows an invidious discrimination in favor of religious persons and against others with like scruples.

"A classification of 'conscience' based on a 'religion' and a 'conscience' based on more generalized, philosophical grounds, is equally invidious by reason of our First Amendment standards."

In another action today, the high court left standing a State *of Maryland ban on the showing* of the Swedish movie "I Am Curious—Yellow."

The court divided four to four on the issue, with Justice Douglas abstaining. In case of a tie vote, the decision of the next highest court is left standing.

The appeal was brought by Grove Press, the distributor of the *film. It was reported that Justice* Douglas abstained because Evergreen Review, a magazine published by Grove Press, has printed excerpts of his book.

In a ruling that could be of major significance to blacks, the high court unanimously ruled that the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits employers from giving job promotion tests which have questions unrelated to the work to be performed.

The ruling came on an appeal by 13 Negro employees of a North Carolina power station.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, speaking for the court, held that the power station had a long history of discrimination against blacks prior to the 1964 act and that afterward it had used special tests and education requirements *to continue the discrimination.*

Justice Burger ruled that neither the power station's high school completion requirement nor the general intelligenece test bore a "demonstrable relationship to successful performance of the jobs for which it was used."

In other actions, the Supreme Court:

● Let stand, without comment, a lower court ruling that held a white Oklahoma City couple in contempt for defying an injunction requiring them to send their son to a desegregated high school.

● *Upheld the right of the State* of South Carolina to exclude men from a college operated for women.

● Agreed to decide whether its ruling guaranteeing the right of a defendant to counsel at a preliminary hearing is retroactive.

● Refused to hear an appeal by atheist Madalyn Murray O'Hair, who claimed the astronauts on the Apollo-8 and Apollo-11 flights to the moon improperly injected religious activities into their operations.

● Declined for the time being to further consider a case challenging the practices of 35 states that permit greater spending of tax money in wealthy school districts than in poor ones. The justices sent a test case back to Florida for further proceedings.

...s More Centralization

...p. Mills Warns of Danger Nixon's Revenue Sharing

By Morton Mintz

...ASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., in ... he is "perfectly willing to have the government take over ... if not all of the cost of welfare programs," warns that rev- sharing "goes in the direction of centralized government," ...ary to administration claims. The President's proposal "could ...e a massive weapon against ...independence of state and ...governments," the chairman ...e House Ways and Means ...mittee contends.

...Mills, an opponent from ...art of the President's plan, ...n a copyrighted interview in ...News & World Report, "I ...it is very bad in principle. ...t want it to pass. I hope ...be approved by the Con- ... deploy." He predicted his commit- ...ill not approve it.

... we find we must come to ...d of states and cities," Rep. ... said, he would have the ...ment assume welfare costs ... a phased basis—"so that ... can release monies already ...ated to these programs for ... purposes."

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Drawing by J.C. Saures.

Rep. Wilbur Mills

Ford Foundation Grants in 1970 Exceed Income

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—The Ford Foundation, voicing apprehension over tax pressures facing foundations, has reported that it made grants totaling $205.1 million last year, almost $63 million more than its gross income.

"The pressures of need and the inroads of inflation have already put the budgets of nearly all nonprofit organizations under unprecedented strain," said foundation president McGeorge Bundy on Saturday.

"As the Tax Reform Act of 1969 takes effect," he said, "all those who look to foundations for help will feel the further pinch of this tax on charity."

The legislation calls for a 4 percent excise tax on net investment income of private foundations. For the Ford Foundation, the nation's wealthiest, the impact will first be reflected in next year's report, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1971.

Reviewing Ford grants in fiscal 1970, Mr. Bundy emphasized a $30-million, five-year allocation to establish and support an independent police foundation. It will make grants to police departments around the nation for experimental projects aimed at improving law enforcement.

2 Negro Churches Burn

TEXARKANA, Texas, March 8 (AP).—Two Negro Baptist churches in this racially tense community were destroyed by fire, and two others were firebombed over the weekend.



Associated Press.

GAY RESPITE—New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, who may have some hard political decisions to make, has evidently made up his mind about actress K.C. Townsend during a visit with the cast of "No, No Nanette."

Martha Mitchell Hopes Lindsay Runs, But Not as a Republican

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI).—Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of Attorney General John N. Mitchell, would like to see Mayor John V. Lindsay run for President—but not as a Republican.

Mrs. Mitchell was one of the thousands of readers of the New York Daily News who took part in a poll on whether the mayor should switch parties and try for the White House, the News said in today's editions. She checked the yes boxes on both counts and wrote: "He would be more fun to defeat!"

The Daily News Washington bureau chief, Jerry Greene, *received her permission to reproduce her ballot, the News said.*

As for age, she checked the "over 35" box, but she checked all the boxes for political affiliation—Democrat, Republican, Conservative, Liberal and Independent. For occupation she said, "defender of America."

Ex-Head of PX System Denies He Solicited Brib...

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—An Army colonel denied repeatedly to senators today that he ever used his position as head of the Vietnam PX system to solicit bribes or aid diamond sellers or beer and whiskey merchandisers.

Under persistent questioning, *the witness, Col. Jack Ice,* acknowledged he received $4,000 in the mail from a Korean colonel and kept it in his desk in Washington for more than three months before finally depositing it into a bank account in Denver.

But Col. Ice, presently stationed at San Francisco, termed untruthful previous testimony that the money was paid him in Vietnam as a bribe to help the Korean officer's brother obtain *a PX laundry concession.*

Jacques R. Adler, head of the House of Adler, international diamond merchants, had testified the transaction was arranged through his firm as a friendly gesture to help the Korean officer get the bribe money back from Col. Ice when the concession failed to materialize.

Col. Ice denied Mr. Adler's account and also said he had nothing to do with Mr. Adler's firm losing to Caribe Diamonds the bulk of diamond-selling concessions in Vietnam.

Mr. Adler, in testimony supported by affidavits from two employees and from Col. K.K. Yi, *of the Korean Army, said that* after his firm helped the Korean colonel get his money back, the Vietnamese police "searched our offices and living quarters for evidence of this particular transaction."

Mr. Adler testified that after the raids, in which he said Vietnamese police knew exactly what they were looking for, the House of Adler was fined $33,177 and its general manager was threatened with jail.

In an affidavit taken in 1969, Col. Yi said he visited Col. Ice in June, 1967, and "put on his desk an envelope which contained $4,000 in greenbacks."

It is illegal to possess American currency in the Vietnam war zone.

Col. Ice denied he received the money in Vietnam. He said that when he found it in his mail on his return to Washington two months later he didn't know what it was for and did not report it to authorities.

Carswell's Son Is Cleared

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8 (UPI).—The son of former federal court Judge G. Harrold Carswell was cleared today on charges of possessing marijuana, but may be called to testify against four other youths in the case.

Citing lack of evidence, the *city police vice-squad chief Burl* Peacock declined to press charges against Scott Simmons Carswell, 20, and James E. Meyer, 21.

Officials said the two may be called in the trials of four others in the case. Young Carswell and the others were arrested Friday night in a trailer where marijuana was found.

In Sweeps by U.S. Immigration Agents

Virgin Islands Ousts 1,200 Illegal Aliens

By Irwin Goodwin

ST. CROIX, Virgin Islands, March 8 (WP).—Swooping down on illegal immigrants in the Virgin Islands over the past ten days, U.S. immigration officials have rounded up more than 1,200 persons and ordered them back *to their home in other Caribbean* islands.

By the end of this month, 3,000 of the 10,000 to 12,000 aliens who have entered clandestinely or over-stayed their lawful period of residence are expected to be sent out. Thousands of others undoubtedly will leave voluntarily.

Leaders of the Independent Citizens Movement and of alien interest groups have attacked Gov. Melvin H. Evans with epithets ranging from racist to persecutor.

They also have accused the U.S. Immigration Service of cruel, brutal and inhumane treatment of the aliens.

Most Citizens Approve

But observers here find that *most citizens approve of the* action. In a day spent talking with the public and politicians on St. Thomas and St. Croix, two of the three inhabited islands of the volcanic archipelago, it was clear that aliens are considered a source of trouble.

Last Tuesday, more than 2,000 Puerto Ricans living on St. Croix marched through Christiansted, the largest city, protesting against the aliens. It was a bitter demonstration, provoked by the arrest of three West Indians charged with murdering an eight-year-old Puerto Rican girl.

Businessmen have been urging Gov. Evans for months to suppress crime, which they have generally attributed to aliens from "down-islands," the phrase invariably used in referring to the *former British colonies* between here and Trinidad.

Newspaper and magazine accounts of crime problems and angry alien workers have upset residents and worried visitors. Many merchants contend such reports have damaged tourism.

First Armed Robbery

*The island's first armed rob*bery took place in 1969 when a gift shop was held up. Last April, a group of men staged the first bank robbery. Rapes, muggings and murders have increased, and often those arrested and convicted are foreigners.

Crime and aliens were two major issues in last November's *first election of a governor. A* well-known heart specialist and onetime health commissioner, *Gov. Evans was to many the law-*and-order candidate.

Of the Virgin Islands' population of 62,000, 16,000 are so-called "bonded aliens"—almost all black West Indians for whom employers put up a bond for a specific job and a specific period.

They were lured by higher wages from their impoverished home islands to work mainly in tourism and construction. When they finished their work or *changed jobs, they often stayed* on illegally.

Request to Official

Gov. Evans appealed for help last January to U.S. Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, who was visiting St. Thomas for a bar association meeting. The immigration staff *here, said Gov. Evans, was in*adequate to cope with the number of illegal aliens. Mr. Kleindienst promised to send additional agents.

Last month, a team of seven special investigators came down to augment the permanent staff

Daily Sketch To Die; 10 Papers Left in London

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—The London Daily Sketch, which observed its 62d birthday this *month, will be closed down* and merged with a sister newspaper, the Daily Mail, by mid-May, Associated Newspapers Ltd. announced today.

Management blamed the rising cost of producing a national newspaper for the forced merger, which it said will employ a staff of nearly 6,000 but will leave another 1,700 employees out of work.

The move reduces London's *daily newspapers to ten—the Sun,* Daily Mirror, Times, Guardian, Financial Times, Daily Express, Daily Telegraph and the *merged* newspapers in the morning, and the Evening Standard and Evening News.

Associated Newspapers said it lost £2,250,000 in the year ending March 1.

The Daily Sketch's circulation today was reported at 750,000 daily, compared with 871,000 listed in June, 1967. Circulation of the Daily Mail today was given as about 1,800,000, down from about 2,191,000 in June, 1967.

Capitol-Bomber Reward Offered

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Congressional leaders today announced a $100,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the bombing of the Senate wing of the Capitol a week ago.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said the reward was posted by private donors, whom he would not identify.

Maudling Assures Commons On Immigration Bill's Aims

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—The government said today that it is determined to halt large-scale Commonwealth immigration into Britain.

By it ruled out large-scale repatriation of the estimated 1.25 million colored Commonwealth immigrants—mainly from the West Indies, India and Pakistan—now living in Britain.

It also reassured immigrants living here that they would not be treated as second-class citizens.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling delivered these pledges in a speech callin, on Parliament to approve the government's new immigration bill.

The House of Commons narrowly approved the bill after its second debate in the House by 295 to 265 votes. Another favorable vote when the bill is debated a third time will virtually insure that it will become law.

The bill was designed to clamp tighter curbs on the flow of immigrants into Britain. *It ruled* that in the future Commonwealth immigrants will be treated in the same manner as foreigners.

It also provided for imprisonment of up to seven years and unlimited fines for illegal smuggling of immigrants into this country. Mr. Maudling denounced this as "almost on a par with trafficking in illegal drugs."

"People who do this sort of *thing and make money out of it* should be severely punished," he said.

Mr. Maudling said that one of the main purposes of the bill was "to insure there will be no further large-scale immigration."

"At the same time," he said, "it is enormously important to assure immigrants already here as part *of our community that there* will not be first and second-class citizens."

New Control System

Mr. Maudling explained that the bill sets up a new system of *control over immigration. But* he said that, once Commonwealth citizens are admitted into Britain, there will be no change in their status.

He emphasized that the changes apply only to Commonwealth citizens coming here to live and does not affect tourists.

He rejected as "sheer and unadulterated rubbish" Labor opposition charges that provisions in the bill that immigrants must *register with police are* "tyrannical" and similar to the pass laws in South Africa.

"Americans and Scandinavians have accepted this procedure without protest," he said.

He said that registration with police has always been the system adopted because it is difficult to find a better one.

"The police do not harass immigrants in this country nor would the bill give any opportunity to an ill-advised constable to harass immigrants that he does not possess at the present moment," Mr. Maudling said.

Defense Head In Australia Quits Cabinet

CANBERRA, Australia, March 8 (Reuters).—Malcolm Fraser resigned as Australia's defense minister today, apparently after a growing rift with the army. He is reported to have accused Prime Minister John Gorton of disloyal*ty to him.*

Sources close to the 40-year-old minister said that in his letter of resignation he told Mr. Gorton that in view of the prime minister's disloyalty to a senior minister he found it intolerable to serve under him.

Mr. Fraser, who had held the post since November, 1969, was believed to be referring to Mr. Gorton's action in not stopping publication of a newspaper report which quoted Gen. Sir Thomas Daly, chief of the General Staff, as accusing him of "extreme disloyalty" to the army.

Newspaper reports spoke of a growing rift between Mr. Fraser and the army and said that the row blew up after the minister had ordered an investigation by the Joint Intelligence Agency of the Australian Army's activities in Vietnam because he did not trust army reports reaching Canberra.

Mailer Defends Harper's Editor

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP).—Norman Mailer says he won't contribute any more articles to Harper's magazine following the resignation of Willie Morris as the magazine's editor.

"At the bottom of it all is a profound disagreement about what direction Harper's is going in," he said.

Mr. Mailer said he suspected there was "a strong connection" between the resignation, which took place Thursday, and publication in Harper's this month of "The Prisoner of Sex," his essay on women's liberation, which was salted with sexually explicit language.

Mr. Mailer said Mr. Morris had never mentioned dissension over the article to him. "One of the things about Willie Morris is that he sort of shields a writer. He carries his burden," said Mr. Mailer.

Meanwhile, it was announced that John Cowles jr, chairman of the Harper's Magazine Co., would meet with the magazine's contributing editors tomorrow to discuss the publication's future.

Allon Warns Cairo Not to Start War

TEL AVIV, March 8 (UPI).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon urged Egypt tonight to forget waging war and seek a political solution in the Middle East because "if we shall be forced to fight a war, we have in our pockets very interesting plans."

Mr. Allon appeared in an interview on Israeli television following his pledge to schoolchildren in Eilat that everything possible would be done to bring peace and save them from the military draft.

Shortly after he spoke, military spokesmen reported the first *incident of fighting since* the Middle East found itself without an official cease-fire. Spokesmen said a rocket fired from Jordan into Israeli-occupied territory caused no damage or casualties, but drew return fire from Israeli gunners.

Britain to Boost Its Armed Force In North Ireland

BELFAST, March 8 (UPI).—The British government said today it will raise its armed forces in Northern Ireland by a battalion and continue the troop buildup until violence in the province is stamped out.

A letter from Home Secretary Reginald Maudling to James Chichester-Clark, Premier of Northern Ireland, said the battalion will be transferred at once.

"We reaffirm that, should we *consider further reinforcements* are necessary on military grounds, these will be made available," the letter said. "Plans exist to meet this eventuality, should it arise."

Mr. Maudling, who returned to London Saturday, told a news conference before departing he saw "no short cut" out of Northern Ireland's strife. He pledged his government's determination to bring not only peace but harmony between Protestants and *Catholics.*

Tanker Pulled Free Off Tip of Africa

CAPE TOWN, March 8 (Reuters).—The 38,339-ton Liberian tanker Wafra, grounded off Africa's southernmost tip for eight days, was pulled clear by a German salvage tug today.

The tanker was carrying 40,000 tons of oil when it struck a reef six miles from Cape Agulhas on a voyage from the Persian Gulf to Cape Town.

In Interview With Briton

Nixon Says He's Progressive in a 'Teddy Roosevelt Sense'

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—President Nixon, who has refused to grant interviews to individual American reporters, spent part of a morning early last month with Peregrine Worsthorne, a British columnist for the London Sunday Telegraph.

Mr. Worsthorne produced two copyrighted pieces from the interview, which appeared in his paper Feb. 15 and Feb. 21. The interviews contained little that *Mr. Nixon had not already said* publicly before.

However, Mr. Worsthorne described the President and his aides as optimistic about the prospect of ending the war in Indochina on terms that would justify the American effort of the last decade. This optimism reportedly stemmed from the President's conviction that the Cambodian and Laotian operations had greatly weakened the North Vietnamese-Viet Cong capacity to launch damaging offensives in South Vietnam.

A Revealing Memo

To many observers here, the most revealing aspect of the Worsthorne interview—part of which was reprinted over the weekend by The Washington Post—was not the interview itself but a memorandum Mr. Nixon dictated to a secretary the day after he had seen the British journalist.



The memorandum was an attempt to answer in greater detail a question raised by Mr. Worsthorne the day before. Mr. Worsthorne had asked the President whether he might not have turned out to be a New Dealer had he begun his political career in the 1930s instead of the 1940s.

In the memorandum, sent to Mr. Worsthorne through Patrick J. Buchanan, a presidential assistant, Mr. Nixon described himself as a "progressive in my political thinking in the T. R. [Teddy Roosevelt] sense, but definitely not New Deal in the F. D. R. [Franklin D. Roosevelt] sense." He suggested that he would have found the New Deal philosophy at odds with his own philosophy of individualism.

'A Strong Streak'

"This attitude was influenced in great part by the fact that I could not go along with the standpat attitude in view of the massive unemployment which I saw on all sides around me, and the fact that I did not embrace the New Deal philosophy at that time as I indicated to him [Mr. Worsthorne] was due to a strong streak of individualism which probably was more than anything else rooted in my family background," the President said in the memo.

"Not only at home but in church and school we had drilled into us the idea that we should if at all possible take care of ourselves and not expect others to take care of us."

Mr. Nixon recalled at some length, for example his parents' refusal to put his older brother *Harold in a public tuberculosis* sanatorium near Los Angeles despite the fact that the costs of *private care had forced the Nixon* family into debt.

"They adamantly refused to do so and borrowed money in order to keep him in a private sanatorium during the most critical *last days of his illness,"* Mr. Nixon recalled in the memo. "Both my mother and father were almost *fierce in their adherence to what* is now deprecatingly referred to as puritan ethics.

"Not only were they deeply religious, but they carried their principles over into their lives in other respects and particularly in an insistence that to 'accept help from the government' no matter how difficult our own circumstances were, was simply wrong from a moral standpoint.

"They did not object to others receiving such help, but they felt strongly that those who were able to take care of themselves ought to make an all-out effort to do so."

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White House Said to Support Breeder Reactor Program

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—The White House has decided that instead of pressing for the development of "clean" fusion reactors, it will throw heavy budgetary support behind a new type of atomic power production that, like today's reactors, manufactures hazardous radioactive by-products.

The decision has been made to meet critical power shortages anticipated for the next few decades. The projected reactors are the so-called liquid metal fast breeders.

They use liquid metal, such as sodium, to transfer heat from the reactor to steam generators. They will be breeders in that they will make more fuel than they consume, thus helping relieve present dependence on limited uranium supplies.

While investment in such reactors, which derive their energy from atom-splitting, or fission, is being sharply increased, spending for fusion research is being somewhat reduced as part of the general budget tightening.

Uncertainty on Fusion

The reason is that the technology for breeder reactor production is largely in hand whereas many uncertainties remain as far as fusion is concerned. The Atomic Energy Commission also argues that, contrary to the fears of some, breeder reactors and methods for disposal of their by-products can be made safe.

According to AEC sources, the planned budget for technical development of breeder reactors in the fiscal year beginning in July will be $103 million, compared with $81 million in the current year. For work on a demonstration plant, the budget will rise from $10 million to $36 million.

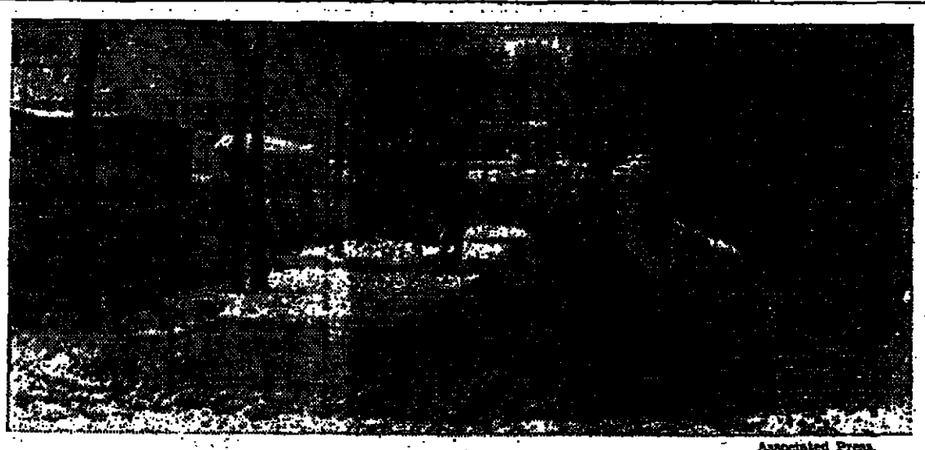
The increase bears out a recent statement by President Nixon's science adviser, Dr. Edward E. David jr., that the development of breeder reactors had become one of the country's chief technological goals.

The decision runs counter to the wishes of those who fear that heavy dependence on breeder reactors and other power plants driven by fission will endanger the environment.

Strong Nuclear Trend

The trend toward atomic power is strong. More power-generating capacity is now on order for atomic plants than for the conventional type. Those that generate energy by fission are springing up all over the country. Some atomic plants, like the one at Indian Point on the Hudson River near New York City, are on a vast scale. But they are intrinsically inefficient. This inefficiency will be largely overcome by the new breeder reactors.

Leaders of the fusion program fear that a lack of funds will considerably delay the "golden age" of fusion power. Nevertheless, a survey of the field indicates that, at best, such power could not be generated in quantity much before the end of this century.



Associated Press.

SNOW IN SPAIN—Street sweepers clean off Alcala Street, near Cibeles Square, in Madrid after a 20-hour storm covered the city with a 16-inch blanket of snow.

As Rest of Western Europe Thaws Out

Madrid Blanketed by 16-Inch Snowfall

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—Most of Western Europe started a slow thaw today after a cold snap that produced record low temperatures—but Madrid lay under more than 16 inches of snow after a continuous 20-hour snowfall that was still coming down last night.

In the Spanish capital, where snow closed Barajas airport, hundreds of pedestrians were treated at first-aid stations after falls on slippery streets. Temperatures in Lisbon dipped to near freezing after two weeks of spring-like weather.

In Belgium, two people were reported to have died from cold during the weekend, while in Naples, Italy, thousands of rats, driven by hunger and sub-zero temperatures, invaded the city center to devour rubbish left on the streets.

Reuters correspondents built up the following weather picture:

● Paris: Last weekend was the capital's coldest this century with temperatures at —8.6 C (18 F.) on Saturday and minus —6.3 C (22 F.) yesterday.

Children used sleds in the streets of Cannes and other usually sunny Riviera resorts while most mountain passes in the Alps and Pyrenees were still closed.

● Vienna: The temperature in Vienna plummeted to minus —15 C (5 F.)—the coldest March 5 since the 1890s—early on Friday but was turning milder after the ten-day cold snap.

● Athens: Heavy snowfalls in northern Greece during the night blocked many mountain roads, while torrential rain and melting snow caused extensive damage to farm areas in central Greece.

● Rome: Few traces of Friday's snowfall in the capital remained, but newspapers today printed pictures of people skiing in the capital's Villa Borghese gardens.

● Geneva: The weather here was considerably warmer today but skiers in most Swiss resorts still shivered in temperatures more like January than March.

● Bonn: Conditions generally eased after the severe cold spell. Although ice and snow still prevailed in Bavaria, most roads were clear of snow.

Obituaries

Barney Balaban, 83, Headed Paramount

BYRAM, Conn., March 8 (NYT).—Barney Balaban, 83, honorary chairman of Paramount Pictures Corp. and a leader in the film industry since 1936, died today after a short illness at his home.

Mr. Balaban was president of Paramount under the chairmanship of Adolph Zukor from 1936 until 1964, when he succeeded Mr. Zukor, then 91. In 1966, the company was acquired by Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., a conglomerate headed by Charles G. Bluhdorn, president and chief executive officer.

A member of the Balaban family that built the Chicago movie-theater chain of Balaban & Katz, he grew up with that branch of the industry. He was called to straighten out Paramount's finances in 1936. He preferred the business side of the operation, based in New York, to the more glamorous circles of Hollywood.

Son of Immigrants

Mr. Balaban was born on Chicago's West Side, a son of Israel Balaban, a grocer, and his wife, the former Tillie Manderbursky. They had both emigrated from Russia. Mr. Balaban attended local schools and worked his way up to chief clerk of a cold storage company.

As he told the story later, he and his mother, sometime in 1907, went to one of the early nickelodeon vest-pocket theaters showing early one-reel movies. His mother returned, profoundly impressed by the fact that patrons were putting in the nickel before they had a chance to see the product.

The family scratched together the money to rent the theater for $100 a month. To dignify the premises, they hired a violinist inside instead of a barker outside to pull in the customers. They put in an electric fan, which operated only between reels because it made too much noise.

By the mid-twenties the Balaban & Katz chain included 125 theaters in Chicago and other Midwest cities. Paramount bought control of the chain in 1925, keeping the Balabans as management.

When depression overcommitments pushed Paramount toward bankruptcy in the early thirties, Mr. Balaban was first named a member of the stockholders' committee and then brought in as a director and president to reorganize the business side of the structure.

First Theater in 1917

The partnership's first theater, Chicago's Central Park, opened in 1917 with air-cooling equipment designed by Mr. Balaban: a big fan blowing over a pan of water. It was noisy and wet, but an engineer friend redesigned it and the "air-conditioning" drew crowds.

Mr. Balaban and Mr. Katz built the first "supercolossal" theaters in Chicago. Paramount Pictures bought a controlling interest in the firm for $13 million in 1926. Ten years later, Mr. Balaban was elected president of Paramount.

After 28 years, Mr. Balaban stepped down as Paramount's president in 1964. He was named chairman of the board.

Robert Thurston Dart

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—Robert Thurston Dart, 49, musicologist and harpsichordist, died Saturday following a brief illness, friends said today.

Educated at Cambridge University, Mr. Dart won renown from musicians and critics as a rare combination of learned musical scholar and front-rank keyboard performer.

His revisions of standard works by Purcell, Handel, Bach and early Elizabethan composers in Britain often replaced formerly standard editions.

Since 1964, he had held the chair of King Edward Professor of Music at the University of London. He conducted the Pro Musica Ensemble of London from 1955 to 1959.

Herbert McLean Evans

BERKELEY, Calif., March 8 (AP).—Dr. Herbert McLean Evans, 83, who discovered Vitamin E in 1922, died in a hospital here Saturday after a long illness.

The functions of vitamins are not fully known, but it is generally agreed that man requires it.

Dr. Evans earned his medical degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1908. He taught at Johns Hopkins until 1915, when he joined the Berkeley faculty as professor of anatomy.

In 1946, Dr. Evans and J.A. Long extracted the growth hormone of the human-pituitary gland.

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هكذا من الاصل

Parai gitte Bardot
nbol of France

y Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Mon S, March 8.—Brigitte Bardot as Marianne, the symbol French Republic? What e of casting genius!

tte Bardot's famous bust, slightly veiled, is going upy a special niche in and more French city halls nairies), looking down at French couples during civil ng ceremonies and sprucing any a city council session, egan last January when pe Lamirault, mayor of a village in Normandy n-Gardais, with some 600 tants) visited a friend, Gourdon, a sculptor who under the name Aslan. slan, a former Grand Prix me winner, showed him a work depicting the alluring Phrygian hat.

Aslan said he thought of Marianne "first because very beautiful, of course, also because I noticed that e Mariannes (some of whom te ugly) invariably have eek profile. Now, that's to have a Greek goddess ting the French Republic, who's is truly a symbol of e, is much more appro- id it without any commer- purpose," he added, "but I saw Philippe, I asked: d you have the courage to that in your mairie?'"

Lamirault said sure.

Secret Society

rianne, France's counterpart ncle Sam, was originally the of a secret republican so- formed under the reign of léon III. Following the fall e Second Empire and the ration of the republic, anti- blicans referred pejoratively e government as Marianne the republicans, in rebuttal, seized on Marianne as a positive symbol of government, using her torso to represent the republic.

Mayor Lamirault put BB's bust behind his chair. This prompted Mr. Aslan to mass produce his Brigitte-Marianne and—with Miss Bardot's full approval—the new Marianne was manufactured by a company specializing in municipal supplies such as flags, ballots and polling booths.

Traditionally, French mayors choose their own version of Marianne for city hall. Already, six other mayors have opted for the new Bardot look (among them the mayor of Boulogne-Billancourt, just outside Paris, with a population of 150,000). Others are likely to follow suit.

"I gave one bust to BB," Mr. Aslan said, "and I hear she put it in her bedroom. When André Malraux saw it in Paris Match, the magazine called me to say Mr. Malraux loved it and could he have one too. 'My pleasure,' I said. Mr. Malraux, whose taste in art is well known, wrote a thank-you note saying the bust had 'beautiful planes.'"



Model for this statue of Marianne—Brigitte Bardot.

André Schoeller.

Three Models

Brigitte's bust comes in three models: white plaster, baked *earth patina* and *bronze patina* selling for $90, $98 and $105.

"I kept the best one for myself," Mr. Aslan said. "It's of white marble and would be too *expensive to mass produce.*"

French television has already presented the new Marianne to spectators with Brigitte singing the recent hit: "Tu veux ou tu veux pas?"

The manufacturer has received a few complaints, including a letter contending that "the republic is very serious . . . and you cannot rank together the republic and this person." But Mayor Lamirault insists that in his area, nobody has batted an eyelash.

"On the contrary, we received just a few days ago a poem about Brigitte Bardot and the glory of our municipal council," he said.

COMMENT

'The Worst Kind of Birth Control'—Abortion

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON (WP).—A nurse at a Washington hospital reported for duty in the labor and delivery rooms. They are on the first floor where some 300 babies are born each month. After signing in, the nurse went about her business, checking fetal heart-beats, injecting pain-killing drugs, comforting the mothers in whatever way she could.

At one point, the nurse went into the outside hallway to roll in a stretcher carrying a mother ready for a premature birth. She saw two women lying there, both about the same abdominal size under the sheets. For an emotionally painful moment, the usually composed nurse was numbly still. She realized that one woman had been prepped for the delivery room, the other for the abortion room.

"I should not have been shocked," recalled the nurse, "but seeing the two women, so close together physically but so far *apart in attitude, struck me hard.* One came for a live delivery and the other for a dead one. I'm a nurse, concerned about preserving life. What am I supposed *to do—turn away and say life* isn't that important?"

The question is hard and blunt. But it is only one of many currently being asked about abortion. One side defends its position by asking about the right *to life of the fetus;* the other counters with the mother's right to self-determination. Often cut to pieces by the knife-like distinctions between ethics and law are *the psychological questions,* ones that have little to do with moral views or legal rights but have everything to do with feeling—which is where people live.

Psychological Aspects

However seen, the psychological problems of abortion—even the minor one of a nurse's shock in a hospital corridor—cannot be settled in a way that comforts either the aborted mother or the aborting doctor, much less society's thoughtful observers. Except for the inevitable profiteers, few can rest easy with abortions spreading so quickly—not because they may be ethically wrong, but b e c a u s e indisputably abortion is currently the nation's worst *form* of birth control. Better solutions exist, either in preventing human life before it begins or accepting it after it begins, ways that run little risk of battering the emotions.

One who has been thinking deeply about the psychological effects of abortion on the *mother's soul and mind* is Dr. Julius Fogel of Washington's Columbia Hospital. He is a gynecologist-obstetrician who has been both advocating and performing therapeutic abortions for years. Dr. Fogel, an American Jew, is not the usual medical man, because he is also a Freudian psychiatrist who has practiced that craft for years also.

"Abortion is an impassioned subject," he says, "and finally the laws are being liberalized. But psychologically and emotionally we are only beginning to learn something of its effects on the women involved. *I think* every woman—whatever her age, her background or sexuality—has a trauma at destroying a pregnancy. A level of humanness is touched. This is a part of her own life. She destroys a pregnancy, she is destroying herself. There is no way it can be innocuous. One is dealing with the life force. It is totally beside the point whether or not you think a life is there. You cannot deny that something is being created and that this creation is physically happening."

Dr. Fogel personally has no trouble defining the "something" he speaks about. He says freely *that he has aborted hundreds* of fetuses whose arms, legs, face, head and bodies were partially formed. "This is common and I have long been used to the sight."

Dr. Fogel does not claim that mental illness automatically follows an abortion. "Often," he *believes, "the trauma* may sink into the unconscious and never surface in the woman's lifetime. But it is not as harmless and casual an event as many in the pro-abortion crowd insist. A psychological price is paid. I can't say exactly what. It may be alienation, it may be a pushing away from human warmth, perhaps a hardening of the maternal instinct. Something happens on the deeper levels of a woman's consciousness when *she destroys* a pregnancy. I know that as a psychiatrist."

Many in the growing abortion industry claim that the operation is so casual and harmless that some women never even remember the date of the abor*tion. Perhaps.* But a question arises—not about abortion being so casual that it can't be recalled, but about the sensitivity of the patients being so callous and worn-down that *they have no* feelings about anything tragic in their lives.

A few studies in the last 20 years have been published on *the harmful psychological effects* from abortion; though not conclusive, they are persuasive. Among the better known investigations are three in Sweden by Arens, Ekblad and Malmfors. Arens, for example (cited in Russell Shaw's "Abortion on Trial," Pflaum Press), studied 248 legally aborted women. Some 23 percent eventually suffered severe guilt, 25 percent mild guilt; the symptoms included insomnia, decreased work capacity and nervousness.

Prof. German G. Grisez (in "Abortion, the Myths, Realities and Arguments," Corpus Books) quotes an American psychiatrist —William E. Sorrell—speaking before a 1966 meeting of the American Society of Psycho*analytic Physicians: "Any abor*tion is an emotionally traumatic experience, and is sometimes a precipitating and unsuspected cause of a typical psychotic reaction. These "pseudo-schizophrenic' episodes compare to those found in the postpartum psychoses, and should generally be treated in the same manner."

'Double-Edged'

Also quoted is a statement by Dr. Nicholas J. Eastman in a foreword to a 1954 collection of essays: "The feeling is growing apparently among the leaders in psychiatry that therapeutic abortion on psychiatric grounds is often a double-edged sword and frequently carries with it a *degree of emotional trauma far* exceeding that which would have been sustained by continuation of pregnancy."

Admittedly, citing statistics and noted authorities is an old game and, on this issue, often played with little consideration for the feeling lives of the women involved. While the abstract debate goes on—in legislatures, conferences, the media—the risk of grave *emotional suffering still* exists. What course does a woman follow when she discovers her pregnancy and is not happy about it?

The crucial moment is often when she reaches out for guidance. Much has been written about the many abortion referral services now going strong in many American cities and on some campuses. Another kind of referral agency not yet fully covered by the media is called Birthright, a non-sectarian program committed to finding other ways than abortion for unwanted pregnancies. A center now operates in Washington, as well as in many other cities: Denver, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Toronto (where the idea originated in 1968) and Chi*cago.*

The goal of Birthright is, first, to calm the pregnant woman and help her through the tension and confusion that might otherwise *lead to a decision to abort.* Its main idea is that pregnant single and married women have a right to options other than abortions. The service refers them to sources of assistance where they can receive medical, financial or psychological help in continuing their *pregnancies.*

A force behind the national Birthright movement is Dr. Herbert Ratner, M.D., public health director of Oak Park, Ill., and editor of the respected Child and Family Quarterly. "Many who are pushing abortion," he said, "often care more about the issue than the person. A woman is in trouble, they say, so let's help her fast. That is a fine attitude, but too often abortion is anything but help. Many women accept *abortion because they mistakenly* think it is the only way out of a jam. It isn't. If the woman's initial shock and nervousness can be calmed, she can often be persuaded that bearing the child will be much better than aborting it. This can be accomplished by working out with her alternative solutions, and by helping her to see the long-range advantages of a human rather than a veterinarian solution."

The ideas and hunches of Julius Fogel, Herbert Ratner, the women seeking out Birthright, plus the shock of the nurse in the corridor, appear to be spreading. *If so,* it can only be for the good. The one fact about abortion that no one can debate is that abortion is the worst form of birth control. It can't be prettified. Though laws, speeches and public relations can separate the idea of abortion from the idea of killing, on the psychological level the separating may not be that easy.

The emotions, psyche and other fragile parts of the human spirit are always the last passengers on the joyrides of "progress." Perhaps, in time, they will be persuaded to go along with abortion and the operation really will be as harmless and strainless as some now claim. Until then, however, the psychological problems may increase while the legal problems decrease. Put another way, it may be easy to get a baby out of the womb, but not so easy to get the baby's death out of the mind.

On the Trail of Julia Child

By William A. Krauss

PLASCASSIER, France.—Here in this Provençal village, a Child is Mme. "Shield," and e nobody says, or would think of alling "Julia." Familiarity is not ailing of the citizens of this ce, perched on a peak in the between Grasse and Cannes. ey admire and respect Julia rs. Paul) Child, their part-of- *-year neighbor, even if they* mispronounce her name, be- *they plainly say, she is a* ious and sometimes hilarious erican who cooks well and *well and knows a lot about* and wine, which are serious ters that preoccupy (most of time) all the best minds of community. "Mrs. Child is of us," flatly says Mr. Bous- on, the butcher.

here isn't a profounder com- ent around Plascassier.

the cooks on American tele- n," Mr. Boussageon said. "I ose you know. Maybe you've seen her on the televi- ?"

Twice."

You must have been very py," Mr. Boussageon said.

Nutmeg

ctually, what brought me to scassier in the intensely bril- t light of a Mediterranean er morning, just the other ning, was nutmeg, urgently ed for the noonday mashed toes.

I heard about Julia Child ance because Mrs. Siri, the mistress, sent me to Mrs. ds, who runs the *épicerie* just nhill from the Place de Fou- Mrs. Siri was right when she that Mrs. Lerda would have meg and I bought three nuts a bottle for 1 franc and 40 times. Mrs. Lerda said, "Since re American you would know e. Shield."

Sorry," I said.



WP

Julia Child

..."*one of us.*"

"Oh, come," said Mrs. Lerda. "The American television star. *Haute cuisine. Mme. Julia Shield.*"

"Stupid of me," I said. "Of course. Everybody knows *Mme. Shield. It's our funny* language —we say Child."

"Why not?" she said. "I mention her only because she is American, like yourself, and she lives here and is a true member of our community. I am proud to say it was my husband *who built* the house for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Child. We think very highly of Mr. Child, who is also an artist and a great photographer. I am personally of the opinion that where *wine is concerned,* Mr. Child is a greater authority than his wife. Cooking, no. That's her forte. We call her the bluest of the *cordon bleu.*"

"Where is this house your husband built for them?" I asked. "Might one see it?"

"One might," said Mrs. Lerda. "*They're not there now* and probably won't be until May. But Jeanne Villa, who is guardian of the house, would show you around the terrace and give you the view of the garden. Just walk down this hill and up that other hill and ask for Bramafam Pitchoune."

"The name of the house is Bramafam Pitchoune?"

"The name of the house is really Pitchoune, which means *little* in Provençal dialect. Bra*mafam is the district—in dialect,* the word means cry of hunger."

"How could Julia Child have resisted a place called Cry of Hunger?"

The Route

I walked *down the Chemin de* l'Oratoire under the plane trees, under the hot sun, and turned right into the Chemin de Cinsault and, after a little while, left into the *Chemin de Parettes.* On my left, the massive Ferme de la Brague, a kind of hotel where meals are served in summer but not in winter; and I looked into the Poterie de la Brague, which makes handsome vases and such *from the clay of neighboring* Valbonne. A little farther on is the Ranch de la Brague, a simulated cowboy setup featuring horseback riding along with pizzas and a *discothèque in the* summer.

Then across the Brague, a purling stream not quite a yard wide (in winter). This was Bramafam, the Cry of Hunger.

Mrs. Villa showed me about the terrace of the graceful hewn*stone house.* The exposed beams *typical of Provence* were properly exposed, and the mimosa and the olives framed a view across the Brague to the peak of Plascassier topped by the village church. "*It follows* that Mrs. Child has a charming kitchen," Mrs. Villa said. "But I'm afraid I can't. . ."

"Of course you can't." I said. "*One doesn't open doors for* strangers. In any case, I am confident Mrs. Child has a charming kitchen, charming and efficient. I find this flagged terrace also charming, *and the whole house* is exactly right for this lovely hillside in this ancient Provence. But tell me if you can, why is this place called Bramafam—the *Cry* of Hunger?"

Mrs. Villa shrugged. She is a well-proportioned woman and doubtless an unexceptionable cook. "Can't say," she said. "Maybe once there were poor people here who didn't have enough to eat. But that *would* have been a great many years ago. Maybe in Roman days. Not now, anyhow. Not with Mrs. Child around to cook up a ragout."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, March 9, 1971

The Syncopated Truce

The necessity which, as he affirms, compels President Sadat of Egypt to refuse to extend the cease-fire in the Middle East, escapes most observers. It can only be seen as a gesture to give greater urgency to the diplomatic atmosphere—and, unfortunately, a sense of more imminent danger. Doubtless, neither Israel nor Egypt wants a renewal of the war: doubtless, too, the incidents which are so likely to occur when armies are glaring at one another across a body of water could bring on another war in the absence of those restraints which the cease-fire imposed.

Mr. Sadat has made the important concession of offering a peace treaty to Israel—but with the no less important preconditions, and has made it perfectly plain that it intends to hold on to some of the territory gained in the June 1967 war. Because this represents no significant change in attitude since the fighting ended, Israel is debited with intransigence, while Egypt wins points for at least a step in the direction of conciliation.

The Israelis are annoyed, and with some justification, at this development. They can argue, quite correctly, that international guarantees, such as they were, have given them no protection in the past against harassment by guerrillas and by the economic policies of the Arab nations, and that what they need are strategic frontiers from which they can defend their own lands. They can point to the fact that they were successively abandoned by the Soviet Union—one of the first supporters of their independence, and, through the East European nations, one of the first suppliers of the Israeli Army—and by their allies in the Suez campaign, Britain and France. And the fourth of the Big Four, the United States, has been far less sweeping in its support of Israel than the Soviet Union has been in propping up the Arabs.

All of this is true, but it is also true that the pre-1967 boundaries, for all their weaknesses, did not prevent the Israelis from crushing the Arab armies in less than a week, while the present truce lines have not brought peace. And the 1967 war, for all its military success, was a major factor in the diplomatic semi-isolation of Israel, precisely because it was undertaken by Israel alone, and to some degree because of its very success.

Israel's dilemma, then, is that it cannot have the advantage of both complete independence of action and international endorsement. It may win strategic frontiers alone, but can it hold them alone? Its sovereignty was established with international agreement; can it be long maintained without international agreement?

The dilemma is a very real one, and however it is resolved, Israel will not be free from fear, at least for generations. Nevertheless there would seem to be greater security within a new, firm international commitment than within the most scientifically planned strategic boundaries. After all, which has been more peaceful, the Rhine barrier or that line across the prairies that separates the United States from Canada?

'The South Vietnamese Themselves Can Hack It'

It is apparently unacceptable for "commentators" to suggest that the Laotian operation isn't working as well as expected while "the jury is still out," as the President put it. But it is perfectly all right for Mr. Nixon himself to hail this venture as the "right decision," and one which has already "very seriously damaged the enemy's ability to wage effective action against our remaining forces in Vietnam." Well, the President apparently has all manner of evidence from General Abrams to work with, while all the rest of us have is what we read or see or hear; not so much the "commentators" on TV as the eyewitness accounts by American helicopter pilots and crewmen interviewed on their return from where the fighting is actually taking place—and the official reports from Saigon of South Vietnamese positions overrun. Somehow, the visible evidence doesn't bear out the President's battle report on television Thursday night, although the subsequent fall of Sepone suggests some headway, and we hope he is right. In any case, what matters is that he presumably thinks he is right and is prepared to say so publicly. So our first impulse is to take his word for it and to cling as hard as we can to one remarkable passage in the President's report:

"General Abrams tells me that in both Laos and in Cambodia his evaluation after three weeks of fighting is that—to use his terms—*the South Vietnamese by themselves can hack it*, and they can give an even better account of themselves than the North Vietnamese units. *This means that our withdrawal program, our Vietnamization program, is a success, and can continue on schedule, and we trust even ahead of schedule, assuming there is more progress in Laos.*"

* * *

What those words say—if they say anything—is that we have finally reached the point where it becomes impossible, if not to declare victory as Senator Aiken once suggested, to declare that our mission has been accomplished in Vietnam. If what we have been having in Laos is success, and if all that is needed is more of the same to justify an accelerated withdrawal from the war, it is not necessary even to recall what the White House actually said it intended to accomplish in Laos. And there is no need to quibble over the President's new estimates of a drastically reduced enemy infiltration rate, or to question the sudden emphasis on weapons captured—which was not something that the Laotian operation, unlike the Cambodian invasion last year, was supposedly designed primarily to achieve. The logical conclusion from the President's latest war report, in short, is that our withdrawals will proceed, with new announcements next month of further reductions, and that by May 1, except for air and logistical support, our combat role in this war will, to all intents and purposes, come to end on schedule as promised repeatedly by the Secretary of State as well as by the President.

* * *

There are, as far as we can judge, only two flaws in this logic. One is that the South Vietnamese are not in fact "hacking it by themselves"; they are operating with massive and exceedingly costly American air support. The President promises us that today's sacrifices in Laos will pay off in American lives saved next month, and even more a year from now. He doesn't, apparently, think it important to remind us that 24 Americans were killed in the week just before the Laotian operation began, down from 29 the previous week, and that the figures went from there to 51, then 59, and then 69 in the three succeeding weeks. He doesn't tell us, because he can't, how this is all going to balance out in terms of a real saving of American lives over, let's say, the next year.

And while he is prepared to state categorically that American forces will not invade North Vietnam, there is a very clear distinction in the way he dismisses the possibility of a Laotian-style combined action, with our air and logistical support, above the DMZ. All he will say about that is that it *is not under consideration—that President* Thieu, even while publicly proclaiming an intention to invade the North, has given us no plan for doing so. And that is not nearly good enough, because we have heard all too many times that this or that wasn't under consideration at one time or another, only to watch it happen later on.

So we are left with a glittering prospectus—and with the familiar fine print. (It is a little like that piece of pipeline which Secretary Laird was brandishing at a press conference a week or so ago; he didn't actually say it was part of the booty from the current Laotian operation: but he didn't say, either, that it had in fact been captured on a much earlier and far smaller North Vietnamese foray. Instead, we were left with a clear impression—which turned out to be quite wrong.) If the South Vietnamese really can "by themselves hack it," then we have very largely accomplished all that we can reasonably be expected to do for a people under attack—we have given them the wherewithal to defend themselves and to work out their own destiny. But if what this really means is that we must go on with bombing raids and close-in air support and with a "residual" American force on hand for an indefinite time, then the central passage quoted above from the President's press conference report does not, in fact, say anything.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

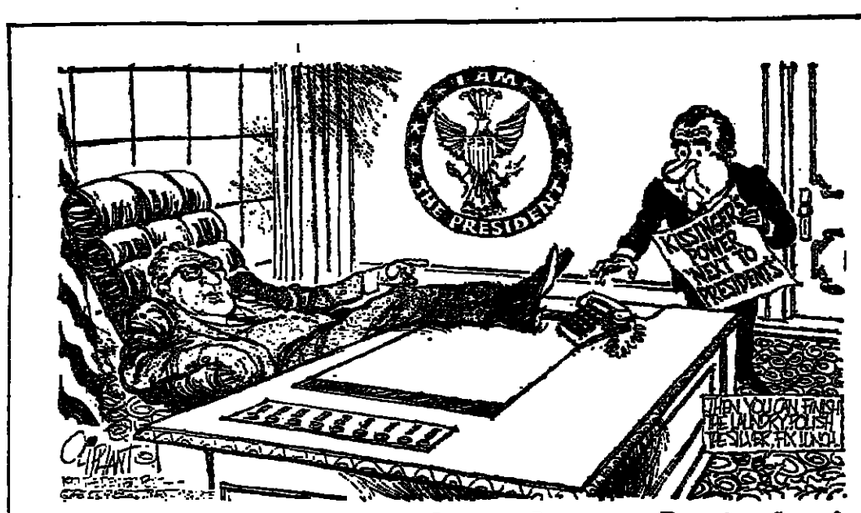
March 9, 1896

ROME—The Times correspondent says the latest estimates put the total Italian losses at Adiwa (Abyssinia) at about 7,000 white and 2,000 native troops, including officers, but how many of these are prisoners is not yet known. Abyssinian losses must have been heavy, as the Italians carried the positions first attacked.

Fifty Years Ago

March 9, 1921

WARSAW—Officials here are much agitated by the measure taken by the Austrian government with regard to Jews from Galicia who are being expelled from Austria. There are 80,000 of them. The Polish government has decided to protest against the measure.



'First of All I Want You to Issue a Statement Denying It. . .'

The Politics of Death

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 8.—Six years ago today the first American ground combat unit, 3,500 marines, *landed in Vietnam*. Their announced mission was to protect U.S. bases. As late as June, 1965, a State Department spokesman said that was still the role of the rapidly growing American force—though if fired upon, he said, "our troops naturally return the fire."

The furtive way Lyndon Johnson got us into a land war in Asia has been followed by so many other deceptions that we are almost numb to them. What matters now, to most Americans, *is not so much truth as just* getting out. We want to liquidate the disastrous process that began six years ago.

Since President Nixon began withdrawing troops, there has really been only one central issue for the U.S. in Indochina: Would it be a complete withdrawal, with that fixed aim and by a certain time, or would it be a conditional withdrawal, indefinite in extent and timing? Events make increasingly clear how significant that issue is.

There are elements within the Nixon administration that favor a fixed commitment to total withdrawal, possibly including Secretary of Defense Laird. The reason is that the "Korean solution" of leaving a large residual American force is unattractive in budgetary and strategic terms. It would be a hostage to Vietnamese politics, always in danger of either having to leave or having to call more Americans back to help.

Position in Paris

Indeed, the U.S. negotiating position at the Paris peace talks does not envisage a Korean settlement. The delegation under Ambassador Bruce is operating on the theory that, if the other side ever takes up our proposal for a cease-fire in place, the talks would move on to discuss the terms of a total withdrawal.

Yet the President has declined to make total withdrawal his policy. His recent statements, in fact, have tended to make the end of American involvement in Indochina recede into the even more indefinite distance.

At his news conference last week he said that "as long as there are American prisoners of war in North Vietnam, we will have to maintain a residual force in South Vietnam." At another point he indicated that our withdrawal depended on North Vietnamese forces leaving the South and Laos and Cambodia: "If that happens, we will be glad to withdraw."

Why does Nixon take this position?

The prisoner argument is really the other way. We may all wish that North Vietnam would make the gesture of releasing the 460 Americans we believe it holds (not 1,600 as Nixon said). But we know that the one sure way of getting them out is to end the war and withdraw.

Breathing Space

A more serious contention is that delaying and conditioning our exit will give time for "Vietnamization" to work—for the South Vietnamese to be strong enough to protect themselves without our help. But the Laos operation, however it turns out, has shown that in terms of any imaginable time and effort, that goal is a will-o'-the-wisp.

In the limited area of the Laos invasion, American forces have flown more than 20,000 helicopter sorties and 2,500 bombing missions in the last month. Yet Vice-President Ky of South Vietnam said last week that the U.S. had not done enough. On the basis of the Laos experience, with all the difficulties encountered by Saigon's troops, when can we ever imagine them ready to operate without American air cover?

The only thing that a delayed and indefinite withdrawal can gain is time. And there we come to the real reason for the Nixon policy. Its aim must be to hold the Saigon government together at least until the American presidential election next year. Nixon wants to be the candidate who withdrew most of our forces without "losing South Vietnam."

Worth the Price

The question is whether Nixon's re-election is worth the cost of his way of withdrawing—the cost in human lives and damage to the social fabric. For his policy is necessarily one of aggressive withdrawal, depending on immense air activity to carry on the fighting as our ground troops leave. The Washington correspondent of the Financial Times of London, John Graham, described the effects of the policy succinctly when he wrote recently of the Nixon administration: "It is bombing four countries, and has invaded two, in order to withdraw from one."

In the six years since those marines landed, American weapons have killed upward of 200,000 civilians in Indochina and made several million people refugees. Whatever the original reason, that scale of destruction is an indecency. And under the Nixon policy it will go on indefinitely.

Nixon is gambling, politically, on the belief that low U.S. casualties and continuing gradual withdrawals of ground troops will satisfy American opinion—in other words, that Americans will show no moral concern for death and disintegration among other people. I think he is wrong.

The Spirit of '72

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—This stage of the 1972 American presidential race is difficult to follow, for the most important events are taking place not on public stages but inside the minds of the prospective contenders.

The first of the primaries is still a year away. No one is likely to put a hammerlock on the nomination before then, or even to toss a rival for a fall. What is important at this point is who achieves the degree of psychological and political independence—the freedom of movement—that will permit him to compete successfully when the real battles start.

And that is a hard matter to divine, as evidenced by the current cases of Hubert H. Humphrey and John V. Lindsay.

In a way, Humphrey and Lindsay are struggling with opposite problems as they view the Democratic presidential race. Lindsay has achieved—or had thrust upon him—a position of genuine political independence, but he is still laboring visibly to overcome the psychological fetters of his personal identification with the Republicans.

Humphrey, on the other hand, had achieved a remarkable degree of psychological independence during his two-year sabbatical in Minnesota between losing the 1968 presidential race to Nixon and re-entering the Senate. But now he shows evidence of losing it—and perhaps his political maneuvering room as well.

These are, of course, no more than the personal surmises of one observer, but to ignore these internal struggles on the ground that an outsider can never be certain where they stand would be to ignore the most important part of America's political story at this point.

An Independent Base

Take Lindsay, for example. In winning reelection as mayor of New York over the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, he achieved a genuinely independent political base.

He would have serious problems in winning the Democratic presidential nomination, but there is almost nothing in the way of his seeking it—except his own inhibitions. Money, workers and publicity—the three big requirements for the primaries—would be his in large quantity the moment he declared. What keeps Lindsay from making the decision is mainly his own reservation about declaring himself a Democrat.

His reluctance has two sources. One is the distaste—partly political, partly personal, and partly social—Lindsay has acquired for a great many of the leaders of the Democratic party in Congress, in the state of New York, and in his own city.

The other—and more important, one would guess—is the fear that a switch to the Democrats would make him seem, as he says, cynical, self-seeking and opportunistic. This is the argument that has been urged on him with most telling effect by some Republicans who have visited him in recent days.

Lindsay's position is rather reminiscent of that of Robert F. Kennedy four years ago, when he alternated between his burning desire to raise the issue of the war and its effect on America's character and his certainty that a challenge to Lyndon Johnson would be regarded as an act of personal ambition and ruthlessness.

Like Kennedy, Lindsay is torn between his sense of what the national debate requires and his fear of what it may mean for his own reputation if he enters the struggle. And, like Kennedy, he will eventually find release from his agonizing only by a plunge into action.

Humphrey's case is quite different. For, as far as an outsider could tell, his return to Minnesota had let him relax from the severe psychological pressures of the 1968 campaign. When he was endlessly dogged by the conflict between loyalty to his chief and his need to separate himself from the political liabilities of the Johnson administration.

Back home among old friends, Humphrey regained his confidence *in his own political instincts*, demonstrated his political skills in leading the great Minnesota Democratic victory of 1970, and came back to the Senate seemingly once again entirely his own man, free from the necessity of rationalizing his own past or of scheming for his own future.

But now—only two months after his return—one sees signs that ambition, fanned by the flattery of those Washington advisers who were so conspicuously and blessedly absent from the Minnesota campaign, is depriving Humphrey of that hard-won psychological freedom.

Someone has been whispering in Humphrey's ear that he can and should be President, and he has reacted by racing from one television interview to the next, eager to be thought "available."

This eagerness robs him of that sense of detachment which would give weight to the advice that his party may well need from Humphrey in the months ahead. It may even diminish the respectability of his candidacy should the party eventually turn to him.

Thus, Lindsay is struggling for psychological independence while Humphrey may be sacrificing his to impatient ambition. Meanwhile the calendar turns slowly toward 1972.

Bernard Levin From London:

The verdict (was) greeted with joy, by those who see Britain hurling herself to destruction with gurgles of degenerate glee, as a notable blow struck against the evils of the 'permissive society.'

LONDON.—Every now and again, the chief disciplinary body of the British Medical Association hears a case against a doctor for professional misconduct. Most of the doctors concerned are accused of such offenses against the code of medical ethics as having sexual relations with a patient, procuring abortions, or trafficking in drugs, and the only question in issue is whether they did or did not do the things of which they are accused.

Last week there was a very different kind of case before the BMA. A doctor was accused of breaking a medical confidence, and the debate which the case has started is going to go on for a considerable time. For this time the question was not whether he had or had not done the specific act alleged: It was agreed by both sides that he had. The argument was over a question that is less easily answered, namely, did he have a right, or even a duty, to do so?

A girl of 16 had gone to a clinic, one of the chief functions of which is the provision of advice about contraception, and been provided with a prescription for contraceptive pills. Her doctor had been notified by the clinic, as is the regular practice in such cases. He had thereupon told the girl's parents. The clinic placed a complaint before the BMA, charging him with breach of medical confidence and thus of medical ethics. And the BMA acquitted him.

Questions Raised

The case has a number of curious elements. At the beginning of the hearings, the doctor was saying things like "It was not God's will that these people should have intercourse before marriage." After a time, little more was heard of this somewhat overconfident assertion, and his defense concentrated on such practical matters as the possible physical risk from the pill. It also transpired that the doctor in the case had not actually seen the girl for a year and that he did not tell her that he was going to inform her parents, or even discuss the question with her.

It was, however, agreed by all parties that the doctor had been animated by what he thought was right for his patient. Her mother testified that she thought he had done rightly, and a statement from the girl conceded that he had been moved only by considerations of what he saw as her welfare. Nevertheless, he *told*.

Now in British law there is no doubt that from the age of 16 (the "age of consent") a girl or boy is an adult as far as all medical considerations are concerned, entitled to his or her choice of doctor, and to confidential treatment. At first sight, therefore, it would seem that the doctor in this case must have been guilty, however well-meaning. But the medical rule under which he was charged does not simply forbid the disclosure of a patient's case-history: It forbids a doctor to do so "improperly." And the BMA decided that although he had undoubtedly disclosed what he had been accused of disclosing, he had not done it improperly.

The verdict has already been greeted with joy, by those who see Britain hurling herself to destruction with gurgles of degenerate glee, as a notable blow struck against the evils of the "permissive society." So you people will go to bed together will they? Then let them n think they can seek advice abo contraception with impunity.

The Pressure Groups

Which puts the problem in a nutshell. The evidence in the case disclosed that the young people had in fact behaved in a responsible manner as far as contraception was concerned: They had been using pre-pill methods but felt these were not entirely safe, and had therefore gone to the clinic for the pill. The clinic in question is one of those run by an admirable organization which gives expert and disinterested advice on sexual matters. It has had great difficulty in becoming accepted; there is invariably local opposition to the opening of a new branch, and it has had to struggle against countless pressure groups of busybodies. Yet the case of those who run it, and who do similar work in other ways, is unanswerable: One of the dominant characteristics of our "permissive society" is still ignorance, and the number of illegitimate births, not to mention abortions, legal and illegal, testifies to this state of affairs. The clinics exist to dispel ignorance and—among other things—to reduce the number of illegitimacies and abortions. Will anyone say that this is not a worthy aim?

The appalling answer to the question is: Yes. Three thousand people, from the accused doctor's home area, signed a petition supporting him while the case was pending. That was, in itself, an unexceptionable and even admirable action: It was generally agreed that he was an excellent doctor, and among the signatories were many of his patients who wished to say so. But the petition included this passage: "We call on the government to introduce legislation prohibiting the sale of contraceptive pills to unmarried girls under 18 without the knowledge of their parents."

The BMA Disciplinary Council, seeing what lay beyond the door as they were opening, phrased their acquittal with care, emphasizing that the information the doctor disclosed was confidential, and also making it clear that this case was not to be regarded as establishing any new general principle. But the damage had been done. The case received enormous publicity, and there can be hardly a young girl in the land who is not now convinced that the attempt to seek contraceptive advice will lead to disclosure to her parents. And now those who think that such a state of affairs is very right and proper should answer one question, which they have no intention of answering or even of seriously considering: Do they think such a state of affairs will be more likely to dissuade young people from having sexual relations, or from doing anything sensible about contraception?

Letters

Attitude to U.S.?

The Herald Tribune and other assorted doves may not wish an American defeat in Indochina and a downgrading of the United States in general, but surely that is the impression they give.

C. VALENZIANI.

Corbère, France.

Illusions

It seems all too true, as James Reston suggests (IHT, March 1), that we are being led to destruction by the infantile illusions and false conclusions of those in high office, people whose concepts of the United States and its role are tragically conditioned by their personal psychology, who identify themselves with the size and power of the country they are supposed to guide and govern and who tend to mask the extreme danger our country is in with the nursery fiction of the happy ending.

Richard Rovere observes that "the people in high places . . . are stuck with [their major policies] because they are stuck with themselves" (New Yorker, Dec. 19). And Joseph Kraft says (IHT, March 2): "[The President and his closest advisers] are caught in the toils of their own beliefs."

Mao Tse-tung and the Russians, dehumanized and harder than steel, are doubtless gloating over the follies that the naiveté and egotism of the Americans are causing them to commit.

Since there seems to be no hope of deeper insight and objective vision being brought to bear, it is no wonder that thoughtful people throughout the world view the United States with alarm and anguish.

MARIAN BAYES.

Herrliberg, Switzerland.

Senate Bombing

The recent bombing of the Senate is not unprecedented. In July, 1915, a young man named Frank Holt blew up the reception room of the Senate. Ironically, this act was also "anti-war", he was protesting the supplying of U.S. arms to the Allies.

BROOKE WEBSTER.

Paris.

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Japanese Offer Textile Pact; Mills Supports It

TOKYO, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese textile industry decided today to adopt voluntary restraints on its textile exports to the United States in an effort to break a three-month deadlock in government-level negotiations.

Yasusaburo Taniguchi, president of the Japan Textile Federation, announced adoption of self restraints following a meeting with representatives of textile organizations.

Implementation of today's solution was made contingent on similar restraints by other textile-exporting countries.

Mills in Favor

In Washington, Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and House Ways and Means Committee chairman, promptly urged the U.S. textile industry to give its approval to the Japanese proposal. The Japanese plan is generally assumed to have been based on suggestions by Rep. Mills.

In a statement, Rep. Mills suggested that if other major textile exporting countries agree to adopt similar restraints, it will not be necessary for Congress to approve mandatory import quota legislation such as he proposed last year.

[But signs are still that the U.S. industry will oppose the Japanese plan. "This is obviously very bad," an industry spokesman said. He said that "the starting point" for the proposed Japanese voluntary restrictions would be at the "highest possible" levels. Also, the U.S. industry has consistently fought for product group restrictions, rather than an overall quota.]

[White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said the administration had just received the Japanese proposal and he could not comment on it yet.]

Tokyo Comments

The Japanese government announced that it does not consider it necessary to continue official textile negotiations, now that the industry declaration has been made. Shigeru Hori, chief secretary of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's cabinet, also called upon the United States to appreciate that the industry's plan represents "no little sacrifice" and urged the United States to refrain from adopting any trade-restrictive measures.

The major provisions of the Japanese declaration were that:

- Export restraints will begin three months from today and last for three years.
- The growth rate for Japanese textile exports to the United States will be 5 percent in the first year and 6 percent in each of the succeeding two years, on a quantitative, rather than value, basis.
- The base year for calculating restraints will be the 12-month period ending today.
- The declaration covers cotton, as well as wool and man-made textiles. Exports of raw material for textiles were excluded.
- Restraints will be on the basis of one overall quota. There will not be specific quotas on individual items or groups of items.

Qualification Set

"In the event that other nations accounting for a substantial proportion of exports of textile products to the United States do not enforce similar restrictions," the Japanese announcement said, "enforcement by Japan will be from the first calendar month after the date such countries put in force such restrictions."

Mr. Taniguchi declined to identify what countries he meant or to specify what conditions would satisfy the Japanese industry.

However, industry officials said the clause was primarily aimed at other Asian countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea, which with Japan accounted for 55 percent of all U.S. textile imports in 1970. Their combined textile shipments to the United States grew 13 percent in 1970, according to U.S. Commerce Department data.

Back-Up Action

Japanese industry leaders also decided today to create two committees, one to consider relief measures to aid companies that might be hurt by export restraint, and the other to implement the agreement.

The declaration said the federation will exercise strict surveillance and take remedial action if necessary to prevent any particular product or group of products from dominating the export increases allowed each year.

Chances of Oil Pact in Libya Seen Remote

By John M. Lee

TRIPOLI, March 8 (NYT).—The negotiations over Libya's demands for increased oil revenues are going badly for the western companies involved, corporate sources said today.

The atmosphere is one of frustration and pessimism. Western men see only a remote chance of reaching an agreement before the government-announced Wednesday deadline.

"We just don't know where we stand," an oil executive said. "I wouldn't tell you if the deadline is Tuesday night or Wednesday night or if they'll extend it.

"I've met with their technicians for five hours and I don't know now whether I have settled anything or not."

The government has kept silent, but Tripoli's leading daily, Al Arraid, said this morning that the oil companies had two more days to accept or refuse the revolutionary government's demands."

Yesterday and today, the companies presented the government with a draft agreement on a package yielding substantially more than their original offer estimated at $384 million. But the government has apparently discovered little from its demands for a package worth $800 million by some estimates, more than $1 billion. Libya's current oil income is $1.3 billion a year.

Hoesch Sales Gained 16.8% In Fiscal '70

DORTMUND, West Germany, March 8 (Reuters).—Hoesch AG said today that group net profit amounted to 228.8 million deutsche marks ($61 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, 1970.

Executive board chairman Friedrich Harders said the figures are not comparable with those in the previous year as they include an extraordinary gain of 25 million DM following the incorporation of 13 West German subsidiaries into the parent company last year.

Parent company net earnings totalled 87.6 million DM in the latest year while net profit of Hoesch and its German subsidiaries amounted to 93.6 million DM.

Group sales rose 16.8 percent in fiscal 1970, to 4.547 billion DM from 3.893 billion DM in fiscal 1969.

However, Mr. Harders warned that earnings for the current year are bound to be affected by higher transport, personnel and raw material costs and a decline in new orders and output.

Personnel costs are expected to rise by up to 90 million DM this year, following the 166 million DM rise, to 1.189 billion DM, last year.

Production of crude steel fell to a monthly average of 520,000 tons in the first quarter compared with last year's monthly average of 589,000 tons.

Mr. Harders stressed that Hoesch plans to intensify its cooperation with Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken, which holds about 14.5 percent in the German firm. The only way of achieving the economies of scale demanded by current world market conditions is to cooperate on a multinational level, he added.

Mr. Harders said he hopes talks on the possibility of a Hoesch-Hoogovens merger will come to some sort of conclusion this year.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Krupp Turnover Rose Last Year

Turnover of West Germany's Friedrich Krupp group rose 12 percent to 7.19 billion deutsche marks in 1970 from 6.43 billion DM in 1969. Board chairman Guenter Vogelsang said the company's capacity was fully used last year. He released no profit figures, but said that in spite of efforts to improve productivity, price increases are necessary over a wide range of products and services.

Romania-German Chemical Talks

Romanian chemical industry officials are currently touring West Germany for talks with chemical companies on possible formation of joint ventures in Romania. Discussions provide for as much as a 50 percent interest for the West Germans, with management boards split accordingly. Cooperation in third countries is another possibility. Among those involved in the talks are Farbwerke Hoechst, Farbenfabriken Bayer, Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.

Ford to Clip U.K. Unit's Export Role

The activities of Ford Motor Co's British subsidiary will be directed increasingly toward the British domestic market alone, according to an announcement by Henry Ford 2d, chairman, in Tokyo. The British unit has traditionally been a prime supplier to Ford plants in Europe, the Far East and elsewhere. But chronic production disruption resulting from labor disputes has in recent years made it impossible to count on it for supplies, executives said.

Lockheed, MCI Plan Satellites

Lockheed Aircraft and the MCI group, microwave carriers, have announced joint plans to enter the U.S. satellite communication market. They are proposing to the Federal Communications Commission a $168 million plan for building and operating a system that would carry business and data communications, television programs and other services. The application is being filed in the name of MCI Lockheed Satellite Corp.

Noranda in $123 Million Expansion

The Noranda Mines group of companies is planning a $123 million expansion of copper production facilities in Quebec. Alfred Powis, Noranda president, said. Gaspe Copper Mines, 99 percent-owned by Noranda, will more than double mine production of copper concentrates from the present 36,000 tons per year.

U.K. Says Engine Plan Is Flexible

Rolls to Lay Off 5 Percent of Work Force

LONDON, March 8.—Rolls-Royce today announced it will lay off about 5 percent of its labor force, as negotiations continue over the future of Rolls' controversial RB-211 jet engine.

Rupert Nicholson, the accountant named to unravel the bankrupt Rolls' financial affairs, said 4,300 employees—many of them white collar workers—would lose their jobs in the next three weeks.

"The reduction is independent of the RB-211 situation and does not take into account the possible cancellation of the RB-211 program," Mr. Nicholson said today.

Should the engine—being built for Lockheed's TriStar airliner—be scrapped, Rolls lay-offs will obviously multiply.

Meanwhile the British government said today it is prepared to reconsider the terms of its plan to save the RB-211 project.

Frederick Corfield, Aviation Supply Minister, told Parliament the government's proposals—which amounted to a joint operation with Lockheed—were open to a counter-bid, not necessarily connected with the same type of proposition.

Shortly before Mr. Corfield spoke, a top Rolls executive flew home from the United States to warn that unless the government made a new offer, the RB-211 project would be doomed in a matter of hours, or days at the most.

Urgency Stressed

Malcolm Muir, sales manager for Rolls' U.S. aero engine division, returned from talks with Lockheed officials saying airlines buying the TriStar "cannot and will not wait for protracted negotiations between the British government and Lockheed. It can only be a matter of hours, or at most days, before one of the airlines decides that it has had enough—and then it will be all over."

Lockheed considers the present cost of the RB-211 too great and is prepared to turn to a U.S. firm for engines, Mr. Muir said.

Proposal Detailed

The British proposal is to form a new company, owned jointly by the British government and Lockheed, to carry on production of the RB-211. The British government offered to put up the first £60 million ($144 million) of additional development costs.

Asked how many Rolls workers are likely to lose their jobs if the Lockheed deal falls through, Mr. Corfield said the firm itself estimated between 12,000 and 18,000.

Labor union leaders say the figure could total 20,000 to 30,000.

Thousands of other workers employed by Rolls subcontractors would also be affected.

Gas Discovery Termed 'Major' By Canadians

CALGARY, Canada, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Panarctic Oils Ltd. president Charles R. Hetherington confirmed today that the company's well on King Christian Island in the Canadian Arctic is "a major natural gas discovery."

Tests gave "large" but unspecified "flows of sweet (low-sulfur) natural gas," Mr. Hetherington said. Production testing is continuing. No further details were released.

Panarctic is a consortium of the Canadian government and several investor-owned oil and mining companies.

Rumors Fly of More Easing In Prime and Discount Rates

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Money-market specialists are beginning to predict further reductions soon in the prime rate of commercial banks and the Federal Reserve discount rate.

The prime, or minimum, rate banks charge on corporate loans is now at 5 3/4 percent, down from a record 8 1/2 percent in March, 1970. There already have been four quarter-point cuts this year.

There have been three quarter-point cuts to 4 3/4 percent in the discount rate, the fee the Fed charges on loans to member commercial banks.

Analysts say faltering loan demand and declines in other short-term rates are the main pressures for another prime rate cut. "Current conditions in the money market" suggest another reduction is coming, says Salomon Brothers in its weekly comment of credit.

The report also says money-market rates currently are sharply less than the key bank rate. "The cost of money to the banks," it says, "is generally at the largest spreads below the prime loan rate since the banks began to make frequent reductions in this rate last September."

Although demand at banks showed signs in February of growing from 1970 lows, latest figures show it is faltering. Salomon Brothers says "it is unlikely that a sharp upsurge in business loans will materialize" this month. It says about $3.8 billion of corporate bonds are scheduled to be sold this month and that it is likely that a large part of the proceeds will be used by the companies to repay short-term bank loans.

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Harland & Wolff Doubles Estimate Of 1969 Losses

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—Harland & Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilding and engineering group, today disclosed a loss of £8.33 million ($20 million) for 1969—only days after the government rejected the takeover bid from shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis.

The loss follows an earlier estimate for the year's loss of just under £4 million. Explaining the jump, the group said it had been necessary to adjust provisions made for estimated losses on fixed price contracts in the face of unexpected rises in costs.

The company said it will not pay any dividends for 1969. The question of dividends for last year has not yet been considered, a spokesman said.

The company's loss in 1968 totaled £755,024.

Dow Index Closing In on 900 Mark

Wall St. Battles Resistance Level

NEW YORK, March 8.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher in active trading today but they were unable to continue the trend of sharp gains recorded Friday.

Analysts said the 900-point level of the Dow Jones industrial average apparently is becoming a difficult area of resistance. The strong market advance which began in mid-November faltered when it neared that level. Chartists say that further consolidation may be necessary before that level can be penetrated.

The Dow average closed at 898.82, up 0.62.

Volume fell to 19.34 million shares from 22.43 million shares on Friday.

The background news was not discouraging. It included reports from both First National City Bank and the National Association of Purchasing Agents that said the economy was improving.

Also, Treasury Secretary John Connally said that the Federal Reserve and the administration were in basic agreement with regard to monetary policy.

Bunker Ramo was the most actively traded stock and gained 13 3/8 to 14 5/8.

Arlen's Realty was second most active and gained 2 1/4 to 17 1/8.

Hoffman Electronics was up 1 7/8 to 14 7/8 on news it is acquiring the Wilcox unit of American Standard. American Standard eased 1/4 to 26 3/4.

IBM, which introduced a new low-cost computer today, moved up 3 to 348 1/2.

Gray Drug Stores was up 2 1/8 to 34. The company is selling some drug stores to Cunningham Drug, which was unchanged at 11.

General Cigar gained 1 1/2 to 40 1/2 on a report of higher profits for the year.

Reading & Bates fell 1 1/4 to 27 1/8. The company said three delayed pipeline construction projects were completed in January at a loss of $2.1 million.

Santa Fe International dropped 1 to 34. The company said its earnings would be close to $1.75 to $1.85 a share compared with 1969 results of $1.98 a share.

Morse Shoe reported lower earnings and was off 7/8 at 27 1/2.

Union Oil gained 1 1/2 to 39 3/4. The company said it abandoned an offshore Indonesian well.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange gained. The index rose 0.14 to 25.85.

Loew's Theatres warrants, bolstered by a block of 257,000, was the most active and eased 3/4 to 20.

Leasco to Acquire Abacus

NEW YORK, March 8 (Reuters).—Leasco Corp. and Abacus Fund Inc. announced today an agreement in principle for Abacus to be merged into Leasco.

Under the terms of the proposed merger, each share of Abacus would be exchanged for a half-share of Leasco $2.20 series B convertible preferred and one-third of a 1978 warrant to buy Leasco common at $34.80 a share.

Based on Friday's closing prices, total value of the transaction is about $70 million.

The agreement is based on a formula allowing for adjustments if the market value of total package of Leasco securities falls below $19 or exceeds $21. As of Friday, the package was worth about $21.125 per Abacus share.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Leasco closed today with a gain of 1/8 at 21 7/8 and Abacus rose 1 3/8 to 18 1/8.

It is also contingent on Abacus disposing of its 25 percent interest in Security National Bank. A group being formed by Patrick J. Clifford, chairman of Security, has agreed in principle to take over the Abacus shares now held by Leasco.

SEC to Recommend Registration Plan for Offshore Funds

By Wayne E. Green and Richard E. Rustin

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, in its study of institutional investors, is expected to suggest a plan under which "offshore funds" could register with the SEC.

According to a Wall Street Journal report, offshore funds would abide by U.S. securities regulations under the SEC plan, while retaining many tax advantages for their shareholders. Such funds sell their shares solely to overseas investors.

In registering with the SEC, offshore funds would be required to comply with certain minimum sales and stock-offering standards. The study says registration would lend a "sorely needed" boost to overseas investors' confidence in such funds.

The thrust of the study's recommendation is that SEC registration would make some offshore funds more attractive than others, thus putting competitive pressure on the unregistered groups. And to make sure the pressure is maintained, the study recommends that shareholders of the registered funds retain many of their present tax advantages, such as exemption from U.S. capital-gains and estate taxes.

Moreover, the study recognizes the importance of such funds to the U.S. balance of payments, saying that offshore companies act as a vital means of overseas investments in the United States. It recommends establishment of a high-level task force of U.S. government officials, presumably from the SEC and the State and Commerce Departments, to investigate whether the registration plan is feasible.

The SEC also is expected to urge that Congress consider legislation limiting the participation of financial institutions in corporate takeover attempts.

The study, scheduled to be released this week, is expected to recommend deferring any decision on whether institutions should become stock-exchange members until there is clear evidence of the effect of negotiated brokerage rates on institutions' commission costs.

Sources familiar with the report say it suggests that Congress reexamine existing laws and consider prohibiting transactions in which mutual funds and other institutional investors get advance information about a planned takeover in return for aiding it.

The recommendation is aimed primarily at cases in which an institutional investor buys stock in a "target" company on behalf of the acquiring concern, then keeps it in his portfolio until the acquiring corporation makes a tender offer at an attractive price.

The report contains ten case studies of participation in takeovers where, in the SEC's opinion, the institutions exerted too much influence, where there was an exchange of confidential information between the acquiring companies and an institution, and where several institutions acted in concert on the basis of "inside" information.

Gulf & Western Shows Revenue, Profit Increases

NEW YORK, March 8 (Reuters).—Gulf & Western Industries reported today a 13.75 percent earnings rise for its second fiscal quarter, which put profits for the first half 3 percent above those in the fiscal 1970 period.

Revenue shot up 34 percent in the quarter and 10 percent in the half-year.

For the year ending July 31, 1971, the company said it expects net earnings to be 15 percent over fiscal 1970 levels.

G&W said its financial services, food products, auto parts distribution, consumer products and leisure time units were the best first-half performers.

Its four manufacturing groups were adversely affected by the ten-week General Motors strike, but all groups were profitable during the six months.

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	402.7	299.67
Profits (millions) ..	12.66	11.13
Per Share	0.59	0.50
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	793.5	785.6
Profits (millions) ..	27.86	26.99
Per Share	1.32	1.21

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Amer. Photocopy	Coffee-Mat	Howard Johnson	Nat'l. Distillers	Texas Gulf Sulphur
Amer. Seating	Crown Cork & Seal	Ideal Basic Inds.	National Homes	Transamerica
Atlas Corp.	Dana Corp.	Jantzen	N. Carolina NG	UMC Industries
Avco Corp.	Day Mines	Kaiser Ind.	Northwest Airlines	Varian Assoc.
Baker Oil Tools	Diam. Shamrock	Lear Siegler	Occidental Petro.	Vendo
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¾	9¼	AbacusF .50g	89	17¼	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+1⅜
84½	56¼	AbbtLb 1.10	18	83¼	83¾	82¼	83	— ¼
51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	137	50⅞	52¼	50⅞	52¼	+2⅛
24	12	AcmeClev .80	72	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
50¾	36	Acme Mkt 2b	13	47	49⅞	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
16¾	11⅛	AdmsEx .66g	42	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19½	8¼	Ad Millis .20	155	18¾	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
62	19½	Address .20g	x175	32⅜	33¾	32⅝	33¼	
14⅞	6½	Admiral	95	12	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
58¼	32⅞	AetnaLte 1.60	119	57¾	58¼	57½	58	— ⅛
49	33½	AetnaLf pf 2	1	48½	48½	48½	48½	
19	6	Aguirre Co	17	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
52¼	19	Aileen Inc	46	52½	52¾	52⅛	52⅛	+ ¼
54	33⅛	Air Prod .20b	24	52¼	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ¼
142	102½	AirPrd pf4.75	2	140	140	140	140	+2
25	12⅞	Air Red .20g	101	23¼	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	3¼	AJ Industries	217	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
43	24⅞	Akzona 1a	19	42⅜	42⅝	42	42	— ¼
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10	7	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
29⅞	9½	Alaska Inters	90	23⅞	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1
45½	25¾	AlbertoC .32	51	45¼	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
15¼	8	Albertsns .36	115	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	19¼	Alcan Alum 1	174	23	23	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .30	14	21½	21¼	20¾	21	
28¼	14⅞	Alexndrs .30r	57	27⅜	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	12½	AllAmLf .24g	30	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	13½	
14⅞	4½	Alleg Co .20e	75	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	25⅛	AllegLud 1.40	x75	28½	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
46½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3	x11	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+1
25⅛	17½	AllegPw 1.36	x69	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
29	16⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	170	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
33	25¼	Alld Main .40	20	33	33	32½	32½	— ½
43⅞	28⅛	AlldMill .75b	7	27¾	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	11½	Allied Pd .48	x100	18⅞	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
65	31¼	AlliedPd pf 3	x1	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ¾
35¼	17⅞	AlliedStr 1.40	67	33⅝	33¼	33⅛	33¼	— ¼
59½	47¼	AlliedStr pf 4	z300	60	60	60	60	+1½
14½	4⅜	Allied Super	55	8⅝	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
27	12⅞	Allis Ch .05g	221	17½	17½	17	17	— ¼
25½	12⅝	AllrigiAut .50	64	25	25	24⅝	25	+ ¾
23¼	13	Alpha P Cem	3	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	156	63	63	61½	62	—1
30¾	20½	AmalSug 1.60	8	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	76	13½	13½	12¾	13	— ¼
25	15⅝	Amer Es 1.30	40	24¼	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅞
44½	31	Am Es pf2.60	8	43	43	43	43	— ½
53¼	20	AmHess .07g	126	52½	52½	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
116	48	AmeH pf3.50	39	114¼	114¾	113½	113⅝	— ⅜
66½	34	AAirFiltr .80	86	59¼	60½	59	59½	+1
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	362	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅛
22	8⅛	ABaker .05g	25	21½	21⅞	21¼	21⅛	— ¼
48¼	29⅛	A Brnds 2.20	277	47½	48¼	47¼	48¼	+1⅛
39⅛	19⅝	AmBdcst 1.20	306	31½	32¼	31½	32	+1⅛
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	266	43⅛	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
29½	21½	A Can pf1.75	x4	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	Am Cement	35	9	9	8⅞	8¾	
29¼	21	A Chain 1.60	12	28½	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
26½	15⅛	ACrhSug 1.40	x11	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
37⅞	21	ACyanid 1.25	335	35⅝	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
23¾	16¾	Am Distill 1	9	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
39	19⅝	ADistTel .10g	233	37⅞	38½	37⅝	38½	
10¼	6⅝	Am DualVest	16	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
14¾	11	ADuVt pf.84a	15	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
32¾	22	AmElPw 1.70	314	29⅞	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp Ind	164	12	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
66	44	Am Exp pf	z340	44¾	45	44½	45	
28	25⅝	AGnBFd .44g	x52	26½	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
24⅝	11	A Genins .50	73	19⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
36¼	22¼	A Gnin pf1.80	23	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
15¼	7½	Am Hoist .40	64	12½	12¼	12½	12½	+ ⅜
77⅞	51⅛	A Home 1.70	485	73¾	74⅝	73⅝	74⅜	+1⅛
47½	26⅜	Am Hosp .26	255	32½	32⅞	31⅞	32¼	— ¼
17¾	7	Am Invst .50	13	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ¼
45	10½	A Medical .12	77	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	— ¾
40	28¾	A MtlClx 1.40	107	32½	34¼	33¼	34	— ½
100	85¾	A MtlClx pf 4	1	100	100	100	100	
11⅝	5½	Am Motors	297	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
43⅞	30⅜	ANatGas 2.10	74	39	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	6	Am Photo .16	x518	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
99½	37⅛	A ResDv .04g	63	57	59⅞	58¼	58¼	— ¾
24½	14½	Am Seal .72	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ¼
31	12⅛	Am Ship .60b	17	29¾	30½	29¾	30	
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt 1.90	396	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
49½	27¾	AmSoAfr .73	34	47¼	47¾	47⅛	47¾	+ ⅜
		AmSAfr fn.70	2	42½	42½	42½	42½	
37⅞	25	Am Std 1	121	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
103	78	A Std pf4.75	18	85½	85½	84½	85	
38½	12¼	Am Steril .48	42	26¼	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
13	7¼	AT&T wt	717	10⅞	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
53⅛	40⅝	Am T&T 2.60	1373	48¼	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ¾
14⅝	8¼	AWatWk .60	6	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
24¼	16⅞	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
19⅛	7	Am Zinc	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25½	13	Ameron .60	24	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	—1⅛
21⅞	8¼	Ametek .60a	65	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
31½	15⅝	AMF Inc .90	230	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
50⅞	23½	Amfac .80	53	50	50½	49¾	50	+ ⅛
66⅞	41	AMP Inc .54	34	63¼	64	63¼	64	+1¼
14⅝	6¼	AmpPgh .18g	28	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
48½	12½	Ampex Corp	972	21½	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
40¼	22	Amstar 1.70	x146	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	+1⅛
55¼	36	Amstr pf2.65	x3	56	56	56	56	+1¼
10	8	Amstar pf.68	x7	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
29¼	24½	Amsted 1.60	26	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
32¼	18⅞	Anaconda 1	334	20⅞	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
44⅞	21¼	Anch Hock 1	x37	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
23	13	Ancoro Svc 1	10	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
44½	27½	And Clay 1.20	5	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
26⅝	10⅝	ApacheCp .25	91	16¼	17⅛	16½	16¾	+ ¼
38⅞	20⅞	ApcoO 1.29f	76	34½	35⅞	34⅞	34¾	
29½	11⅝	APL Corp	29	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
72½	11⅝	APL pf C1.06	4	19¾	20	19¾	20	
21	8¾	APL pf B.50	13	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
131	74⅛	ARA Svc 1.06	40	129½	129½	128	128	—1½
42¼	15½	Arcata .03g	21	19⅝	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
57	29	ArcataN pf 2	3	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ¾
44½	23	Arch Dan 1	67	44⅜	45	44⅛	45	+1
25	16⅛	Ariz PSv 1.08	79	21½	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ¼
19⅝	6⅞	Arlans DStr	316	12⅛	13	12⅛	13	+1⅛
15⅛	12	Arlen RltyDv	2615	15½	17¼	15⅝	17⅛	+2¼
29⅛	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	262	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	24	Armc pf 2.10	26	28¾	29	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
65	50	Armr pf4.75	z480	62	62	62	62	+ ¼
37¼	21¼	ArmstCk .80	101	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36¾	— ¼
43	24	Arm Ru1.60	10	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅛	
22¼	13	Aro Corp .90	57	22⅞	24¼	22⅝	24	+1¼
30¼	17¼	Arvin Ind 1	49	29¼	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅝
30½	17	Ashld Oil 2.20	23	28⅝	28⅞	27⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
57	39	AshlO pf2.40	1	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
11	6¼	Assd Brew	42	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
49¼	26¼	Assd DG 1.20	44	49½	50	49¼	51	+ ⅞
34½	24⅛	Asd Sp 1.20b	2	32	32	32	32	
12⅞	5¼	Assd Transp	32	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ½
29¼	12½	Athlone Ind	259	18⅝	19¾	18¼	19¼	+1¼
26	19½	AtlCyEl 1.36	23	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
61⅞	53	AtlCyEl pf 4	220	59	59	59	59	—1
90⅞	26¼	Atl Richf'd 2	359	69⅞	70	69	69¾	+ ¼
153	75	Atl Rich pf 3	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¾
61	38⅛	AtlRch pf2.80	80	56	56	55⅞	56	— ½
26⅞	18½	AtlasChem 1	87	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Atlas Corp	118	3¼	3¼	3	3¼	
13½	6	ATO Inc .08a	431	13⅜	14	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
16¾	3	Aurora Prod	85	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	
53¼	23½	Autom Data	65	54¼	55½	54	55	+1¼
13⅛	3¼	Automtn Ind	447	8¾	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	
25¼	9	Avco Corp	203	15	15⅛	15	15¼	
6½	2½	Avco Cp wt	73	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
53¼	25	Avco pf3.20	15	41¼	41¼	41	41⅛	
42¼	24	Avery Pd .20	13	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
13⅞	6⅛	Avnet Inc	910	13⅝	14	13¼	14	+1
69	31¼	Avnet pf2.50	9	66½	68	66½	68	—3
93⅞	59½	Avon Pd 1.10	144	91⅞	93	91⅝	92⅛	+ ⅞
18½	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t	156	18	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ¼

B

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34¾	12⅞	BabckW .50	516	33⅝	33¾	32½	32¾	—1¼
31½	13⅛	BakrOilT .65	61	31¼	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
34⅞	25¾	Balt GE 1.82	1169	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅜
72½	57½	Balt pf B4.50	z280	70⅞	71½	70½	71½	— ¼
19¼	5½	Bangor Punt	71	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
27	12	BangP pf 2	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
22¼	11¾	Bang pf1.25	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
30	18⅛	Bk ofCal 1.34	32	29½	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
53½	39¼	Bank of NY 2	25	45½	45	45⅝	46	— ½
70⅞	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	144	63¼	64	63¾	63¼	+ ¼
53½	23⅞	BarbO 2.31t	30	45½	46½	46	46	— ¼
56⅞	29½	Bard CR .25a	6	53⅝	54	53½	53½	— ¾
15⅜	10	Basic Inc .80	13	13½	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
19⅞	6⅜	Bates Mfg1a	96	19⅛	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅞
24½	10½	Bates Mf pf 1	17	23½	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
29¼	8¾	Bathind .20	239	28¾	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ½
71	28	Bathin pf2.50	2	70	70	70	70	
79¾	27⅞	BauschLb .60	150	56¼	56¾	55	55½	— ¾
29¾	19½	Baxt Lab .11	x241	27⅛	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
12⅞	9½	Bayk Cig .50	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50¼	23½	Bearings 1	1	45	45	45	45	
39¼	23½	BeatFds 1.16	151	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
62¼	27½	Bect Dick .30	125	41½	41½	41	41¼	
19¼	8	Beech Air .75	53	15⅝	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	10¼	BelcoPet .50b	145	24½	24¾	23⅝	24	
25¼	13	BeldngH .60b	57	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
57⅝	22½	Bell How .60	166	41¾	43½	41½	43¼	+2
15	5⅛	Bell Intrcon	149	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
36½	20¼	Bendix 1.60	x83	36¾	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
59	38½	Bendix pf 3	x23	57	58	57	57	—1¼
60	31	BenefiCp 1.60	75	57⅛	57½	56½	57⅛	+ ½
62	47	Benefi pf4.50	z20	60	60	60	60	
90	55½	Benefi pf4.30	26	85¼	86½	85¼	85½	+ ½
35¼	26½	Benfl Spl 2.50	z20	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
13⅞	4¾	Benguet	623	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		Benguet fn	64	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	
18⅞	5⅛	Berkey Pho	312	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19½	Beth Stl 1.20	362	22	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛
50⅞	29	Big Three .60	25	49½	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅞
61¼	39½	Black Dk .88	x100	61½	61⅞	61	61¼	+ ¼
23½	10¼	BlairJohn .48	60	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
29½	17½	Bliss Laug 1	x32	26½	26½	26	26	— ¼
74⅞	37½	BlockHR .36	5	73¼	73¾	73½	73¾	— ⅜
75	56½	Blue Bell 1.20	144	73½	74¼	73¼	73½	+ ¼
21½	8⅛	Bobbie Brks	385	20¾	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
37½	12	Boeing Co .40	213	23½	23½	23	23	— ½
75⅛	40	BoisCas .25b	271	45	45¼	44⅝	45	— ½
16½	7½	Bond Ind	44	15⅜	15⅜	14¼	14	—1⅛
26¼	13⅝	BookMth 1.28	20	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
28	17½	Borden 1.20	146	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
29⅞	18⅛	BorgWar 1.25	79	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	Bormans .40	46	12⅛	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅛	Bos Edis 2.24	8	38	38⅜	38	38⅞	— ⅛
115¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z50	112⅛	112⅜	111½	112	— ½
24⅞	8¼	Bourns Inc	31	14	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Branif Airw	618	10⅞	11½	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
62	43⅞	BriggSt 2.40a	20	61⅞	62	61¼	62	+ ¼
75¼	47½	Brist My 1.20	597	66⅝	66⅝	65½	66	— ¼
50	34	BrisiMy pf 2	5	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Brit Pet .43e	142	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
41½	21½	Bdwy Hale 1	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
52½	32	BdwyHal pf 2	15	49⅜	49⅞	49	49⅞	— ⅛
34	23¼	BrkwyGls .70	29	35⅞	35½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅜
27⅛	21⅛	BklynUG 1.72	15	25½	26⅛	25¼	25½	+ ¼
17¼	8⅛	BwnShrp .20	17	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
40	21½	BwnShoe 1.50	119	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
25⅞	9⅞	Brunswk .12	442	25⅝	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	14¾	Bucy Er 1.20	29	26	26	25¼	25¼	— ¼
18¼	6	Budd Co	15	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
65	48⅞	Budd Co pf 5	290	60	60	60	60	— ½
7⅞	5¼	BudgF pf .60	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
19	5	Budget Ind	92	8¼	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
57	27	BuffForg 1.10	14	38½	39	38½	39	— ⅛
38½	13¼	BulovaW .60	200	23¼	24	23¼	24	—1
14½	6⅛	Bunkr Ramo	3083	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
43¾	20½	BunkR pf1.50	175	46½	46½	43¼	44¼	—5⅛
49¾	32¼	Burl Ind1.40	58	46	46	45⅜	45⅞	— ¼
45¼	23⅜	BurlNor .37g	114	46	46	44⅝	44⅞	—1⅛
8½	5⅞	BurlNor pf.55	x44	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
24¼	12¼	Burndy .70	105	23⅞	24	23¼	24	— ¾
172¾	78⅝	Burrghs .60	206	113½	113⅛	111¼	112⅛	— ¾
19¼	9¼	Bush Univ	4	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜

C

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48⅜	29	Cabot Cp .70	48	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅞
15¼	5	Cadence Ind	83	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
11⅝	5	Cal Financ	77	8½	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
20¼	7½	Callahn Mng	651	16	16½	14¼	14⅞	— ¾
34¼	15⅜	CampRLk .45	47	30¼	31½	30¼	31½	—1¼
36⅞	24⅜	Camp Sp 1.10	186	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
3⅛	5¼	CdnBrew .40	130	8½	9	8½	9	+ ½
75¼	48¾	Cdn Pac 3.33	9	70⅝	70⅞	69½	69½	— ½
		Cdn P fn3.38	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	
23½	13	CanalR 1.10	x5	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
39	19½	Cap C Bdctg	134	38½	39⅞	35¼	39⅞	—1⅛
61⅞	37	Carbrun 1.50	5	61¼	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	9½	Carlisle .60	49	19½	19¾	19½	19½	
33⅞	21½	Caro PLt 1.46	62	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
28	20	Carp Tec 1.60	37	23⅛	23⅞	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
43⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60	771	33⅞	34	33	33⅜	— ½
35	25⅜	CarrG 1.52e	5	33⅜	34	33¾	34	+ ½
35¼	11	CartWal .40a	922	16⅞	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+ ⅞
30⅞	19⅝	CastleCk .60b	197	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
48½	30	CaterTr 1.20	165	48½	49	48⅜	48⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	CCI Corp	274	5⅞	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	13	CCI Cp pf1.25	4	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
25½	14¾	CecoCorp .90	4	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
70¼	48⅞	CelaneseCp 2	78	67¾	68	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅛
65⅝	49	Celan pfA4.50	3	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	— ½
48¼	16½	Cenco Ins .30	126	46	46	45⅝	46	+ ½
27	19⅞	Cen Hud 1.48	8	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
28¼	19	CentIlLt 1.56	6	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
69	55	CnIllLt pf4.50	z50	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
22⅝	14½	CenIlPS 1.20	50	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
28⅞	18⅛	CentLaEl 1	74	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
20½	14¼	CenMPw 1.20	36	20⅜	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
51⅞	34⅞	CentSWst 2	50	47	47	46⅝	47	
33	19¾	Cent Soya 1	271	25½	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	+1⅜
22⅞	15⅞	CenTelU .90b	54	19⅝	20	19¾	19⅞	
29¼	16⅞	Cerro Cp .80	85	18	18⅛	17½	17½	— ¾
30⅞	13¼	Certteed .80	44	28¼	28⅝	27¾	28	— ¼
24	11⅞	CessnaAir .60	220	21⅜	22¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
22¼	14⅞	CFI Stl.80a	31	20	20	20	20	— ¼
16½	5⅛	Chadbrn Inc	686	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅝
7¾	4⅞	Chadbnpf .46	14	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
35	19¾	ChampS 1.20	83	34¾	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
49½	32½	Charter NY2	49	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
56¼	37½	ChaseManh 2	89	52	53½	52	53⅛	+1¼
45	27½	ChseMT .48g	47	43½	44	43½	44	+1
30⅞	10⅞	Checker Mot	3	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
15¾	6¾	Chelsea .24	69	13⅞	13¾	13	13	— ⅜
30⅞	19½	Chemetron 1	20	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
67¾	45½	ChemNY 2.48	129	64	64¼	63⅞	63⅞	— ¼
13⅞	4¾	Chemway	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36½	22½	ChesVa 1.60	2	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	+ ½
59⅝	39⅝	Ches Ohio 4	84	58	58¼	57⅝	57½	— ⅜
52⅞	33¼	Chesbgh 1.04	32	45¾	46	45⅝	46	
19½	6¼	ChiMil SPP	49	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ¼
25⅝	10	Chi Mil SP pf	4	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ¼
40½	27¼	ChiPneuT 2	30	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
22	11¼	ChRIP ct UP	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
21¾	10	Ch RI ct NW	19	20⅝	20½	14¼	20½	— ½
11⅛	5¼	ChocFull .25	49	10	10	9½	9⅝	— ¼
11½	4⅛	Chris Craft	137	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
22	10	ChrisCft cvpf	4	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13¾	8¼	ChrisCft prpf	2	10	10	10	10	+ ½
31¼	13½	Chromall .50	68	22⅞	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅜
114	67½	Chroml pf 5	4	98	98	97½	97½	
35¼	16¼	Chryslr .60	1008	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	33½	Cinn Bell 2.40	11	46¼	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
29½	21	Cinn GE 1.36	48	26⅜	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
64	51½	CinGE pf 4	270	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1¼
48¼	29	CinMilac 1.40	10	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ½
45⅞	32⅞	CITFin 1.80	87	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43¼	— ¼
113	94	CIT pf5.50C	1	112	112	112	112	+4½
50¼	34	CitiesSvc 2.20	262	48¼	48⅝	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅛
28¼	10½	City Inv .50	775	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23½	+ ½
46½	22⅛	CityInv pf B2	82	39¾	40⅝	39½	40⅛	+1⅛
11¼	5	City Strs	60	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	+ ¼
42½	24¼	Clark Eq 1.40	40	41	41	40¼	40¼	—1¼
33¼	15	Clark Oil .40	119	22⅜	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
67	33¾	Clev Clif 1.80	12	66⅛	67½	66⅞	67½	+ ⅛
42¾	28	ClevElIll 2.24	13	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
47	10	Clev Pitts	z100	15	15	15	15	
28	9	Clev Pitt spl	z10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
39½	18⅝	Clorox .25g	1890	39	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ¼
21⅜	14¼	CluettPea .90	184	23½	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
21⅛	12⅝	CluettP pf 1	4	19½	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24	10½	CNA Finl .50	353	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
30¼	15⅛	CNA pf A1.10	69	27¼	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
53¾	31⅛	Coast St Gas	122	53⅜	53¾	53	53⅜	— ¼
56¾	34	CstSGs pf1.19	1	57	57	57	57	+ ¾
89½	63	CocaCol 1.58	x105	89⅝	90	89⅛	90	+1
31	22¼	Coca Btlg .66	197	31	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¾
49⅞	31½	Colg Pal 1.40	54	48⅞	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	
47	20⅞	Collins Alk 1	35	46¼	46½	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	9	Collins Rad	268	17¾	19	17⅛	19	+1⅞
39⅝	24	Colonist 1.60	17	33¾	34	33⅝	33½	— ½
26	12½	Colt Ind 1	232	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅝
55¾	37½	Colt In pf4.25	27	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	+1¼
24¾	16	Colt In pf1.60	2	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
49⅞	23⅞	CBS 1.40b	158	36¼	36½	36	36½	
30	15¼	CBS pf 1	30	24⅜	24⅝	24	24⅜	
39⅞	25⅛	Colu Gas 1.76	172	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ ¼
31½	8⅝	CVOLUPict .45r	143	16½	16½	16	16⅛	
32½	22¼	ColSoOh 1.80	49	29⅜	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ¼
62⅞	34½	Cmb En 1.30	31	60⅜	60½	59¾	59¾	— ⅞
24½	14⅝	ComlSolv .40	59	20¼	20⅜	19¾	20	—
22⅞	13⅛	ComlSol pf.90	4	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	—1
43⅞	28⅛	ComwE 2.20b	87	39	39¼	38¾	39⅛	— ⅛
121	109½	ComE pf9.44	7	119¾	119¾	119½	119¾	— ⅛
27½	20	ComE pf1.42	12	25¾	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
24	13⅜	Comw Oil .60	119	18¼	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
33½	30⅛	ComO pf1.72	127	31½	31⅞	30¾	31¾	+ ¼
34⅛	5⅞	Comput Sci	707	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ¼
73½	25	Comsat .50	277	71¾	72¼	71⅜	72	— ⅛
26	31⅞	Cone Mills 1	63	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜	+ ½
28½	20¼	ConnMtg .78g	x37	27¾	28¼	27½	28¼	+1¼
32¼	11	Conrac .60	54	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+1⅛
29	22	Con Edis 1.80	299	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
91¼	72½	Con Edis pf 6	9	89	90¼	89	90¼	+1¼
72½	57	Con Edispf 5	12	67	68	67	67¼	+1¼
68	53	ConE pfC4.65	z240	63	63	63	63	
46	25⅛	Con Fds 1.20	128	45	46⅛	44¾	44¾	—1
36	19¼	Con Freght 1	307	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
10⅞	3¾	Con Leasing	72	7	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
31½	22⅞	ConNatG 1.88	179	30¼	30⅜	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
39	27⅝	Cons Power 2	97	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
73	56¾	ConPw pf4.50	z60	67	67	66	66	
17¾	7⅛	Conl Air Lin	205	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
47	34¼	Conl Can 1.60	240	44½	44⅝	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
12¾	7	ContCop .07g	45	10¼	10¼	9½	9¾	— ½
45¼	27½	Contl Corp 2	95	41¾	42½	41¾	42⅝	+ ⅝
49	32½	Cl Cp pfA2.50	11	46⅛	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
24½	12½	ContlMtg 1.04	89	21½	21½	20⅜	21¼	— ¼
35⅛	19⅞	Cont Oil 1.50	450	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
49½	29½	Cont Oil pf 2	8	48	48⅜	48	48⅜	+1⅝
33¼	16¼	Cont Stl .80	7	22¾	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
37⅞	17⅞	Cont Tel .80	570	25⅝	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
122½	28¼	Control Data	320	60	61⅛	59⅞	61	+ ½
39½	29	Conwood 1.90	23	38½	38½	37½	38½	+ ¼
43¼	17	Cook Unit .50	771	30½	30½	29½	30	— ½
36¾	22¼	Cooper In 1.40	10	34¼	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
20¼	11⅝	Cooper TR	98	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	CoopT pf1.25	x17	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+1¼
68	28	Copeland 1.20	10	67	67½	67	67	+ ½
85	26⅝	CoppRge .50b	61	32¾	33	31⅞	32½	— ¼
18½	10	Copwld Stl 1	39	15½	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
34	19⅝	CorinthB .07g	63	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅞
261	145¼	CorGlW 2.50a	62	212¼	212¾	211½	212¾	— ¼
10⅞	3¼	Cowles Com	219	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
25¼	10¼	Cox Bdcst .30	21	24¾	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+ ⅝
38⅞	26½	CPC Intl 1.70	148	38½	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
41⅞	27	Crane 1.60b	34	34⅞	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅛	CredFin .72	18	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
38¼	32⅞	CrockNtl 1.60	137	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
20	11½	CrompK .80	17	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	17	CrouseHind 1	23	24⅝	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	8⅝	CrowColl .40t	191	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	12½	Crown Cork	444	23	23⅞	22¾	23¼	+ ¾
36½	23½	CrwnZell 1.20	51	32	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
66	54	CrnZ pf4.20	z360	63	64	62	62¾	+ ¼
22⅞	11⅛	CTS Corp .40	198	22⅜	23⅜	22⅜	23½	+1⅛
22⅞	8½	Cudahy .90f	77	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
27	15½	Cudhy pf1.25	7	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
24	10⅛	Culligan .68	49	18¼	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅞
43	25⅛	CummEn .88	13	41¾	41¾	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅞
20¼	7⅝	Cunn Drug	30	11	11	10¾	11	
18⅞	10⅛	CurtissWr .60	109	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ¼
29½	22¾	CurlWr A 2	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
36⅛	14⅝	CutlerH 1.20	53	35¼	36⅛	35¼	35¾	— ¼
38	20½	Cyclop 1.90	44	23½	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
71½	44⅞	Cyprus Min 2	17	64	64¼	63¼	63¾	— ¼
32¾	31¾	CyprusM wi	6	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
13½	6	Dan River	51	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	

D

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	19¼	Dana Cp 1.25	36	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
53¼	23½	Dart Ind .30b	161	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
55	39½	Dart Ind pf 2	165	42½	43	42	42	— ½
	6¾	Data Process	716	16	16¾	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	13⅝	DaycoCp 1.14	38	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¾
92	56	Dayco pf4.25	270	70½	73	70½	73	+3
35⅜	19⅝	DaylHud .50	105	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+1⅛
27⅞	20¾	DaylnPL 1.60	59	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
55	46	DPL pfA 3.75	z20	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
47¾	27⅝	Deere Co 2	86	42⅝	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
22½	15⅛	DelmarP 1.12	80	19⅞	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
29¼	16½	Del Mnie 1.10	45	28⅜	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
39¼	24⅛	Delta Air .50	129	37⅞	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
12¼	4½	Deltec Int	19	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
25½	12½	DennMfg pf 1	2	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
24¾	5¾	DennyRst .04	748	10⅞	11⅛	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
22½	13	Denlsplylnt 1	10	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	— ¼
64¼	32⅛	Dereco pf B	4	56½	56½	56⅛	56⅛	—1
31¼	12½	DeSotoInc .40	5	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ½
23½	17⅛	DetEdis 1.40	94	22⅜	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ¼
120	109¼	Det Ed pf9.32	z380	117	117½	117	117½	+1¼
90	70	Det Ed pf5.50	2	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	+ ¾
32⅞	14⅞	Dexter .24	15	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
16½	8⅛	DialFinan .40	37	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	28¼	DiamIntl 1.80	24	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	11⅞	Diam Sham 1	205	23⅛	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
36½	22	Dia Sh pfC 2	3	33	34	33	34	+ ½
11¼	13½	DiaS pf D1.20	25	17¾	18	17¾	18	
24¼	8	Dictaphone	107	11⅜	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
72¼	48⅛	Diebold .485	11	70¼	71½	70¼	71	+ ¾
20	9¼	DiGiorg .60	156	17	17⅜	16⅞	17	+1
32	16⅛	DiGiorg pf.88	13	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	+1⅜
124	46¾	Digital Equip	239	72¼	73	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	8⅞	Dillinghm .40	35	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
48	23¼	Dilling pf B 2	1	33	33	33	33	+2
24¼	13	Dillon Co .64	13	24	24	23⅞	23½	— ⅜
101½	77	Disney .20	313	100⅝	102⅜	99⅛	101¼	+2⅜
56¼	37½	DistSeag 1.20	11	56	56¾	56	56¼	
23⅝	6⅞	Diversind .36	212	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+1⅛
31¼	18⅛	DivMgc 1.03g	x86	27¼	28⅜	27¾	28¼	+ ¾
27	13	DrPepper .36	133	27⅞	28¼	26⅞	27½	+ ⅞
67¼	45	DomeMns .80	7	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+ ½
13⅞	7	DomFnd .29g	68	10	10	9½	9½	
25½	12½	Donnelley .44	614	25	25	24¼	24½	— ½
28¼	11⅛	Doric Co .32	18	24¾	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
17⅞	6⅞	Dorr Oliver	40	12½	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
46⅞	30½	Dover Co .75	3	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
84	59⅝	DowChm 2.60	197	82⅞	83⅞	82⅝	83⅞	+1
39¼	22	DravoCo 1.40	14	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
35⅛	22	Dresslnd 1.40	199	33¼	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	28¼	Dress pf 2.20	14	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅞
37½	25	Dressr pfB 2	12	35⅞	36⅛	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
32	13	Dreyfus Cp 1	18	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
28½	20⅛	Duke Pw 1.40	199	25	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
112¼	101	Duke pf8.70	z53	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ½
104½	84¼	Duke pf5.75	3	100½	100½	100¼	100¾	— ¼
59¾	41½	DunBrd 1.20a	99	58¼	58⅞	58⅛	58⅜	— ¾
44½	21¼	Duplan .60t	95	43½	43½	42¼	42¼	—1¼
138	92	duPont 1.25g	80	138¼	138¼	135¾	135¾	—2½
77¼	60½	duPont pf4.50	18	71¼	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
60½	48	duPont pf3.50	5	57	57	57	57	+ ½
26½	20⅛	Duq Lt 1.66	73	25	25¼	25	25	
31½	25	Dq 4.15pf2.07	z200	29	29	28½	28½	—1
31½	24½	DuqLt 4pf 2	z350	29	29½	29	29½	+ ½
19¼	7⅛	Dymo Ind	61	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
11¼	4⅛	Dynam Am	129	8⅛	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛

E

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	14¼	EaglePic .90	23	29	29⅛	29	29	— ½
24	14¼	Easco Cp .70	43	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
27⅞	11	East Air Lin	455	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	
41	13½	EastGs 1.04r	131	40⅛	40⅛	39½	39⅞	— ¾
22¼	16¼	East Util 1.40	15	20¼	20½	20	20⅛	+ ¼
84⅞	57½	EasKodak 1a	315	77	77⅛	76¼	76½	— ½
40⅞	22¼	EatonYa 1.40	60	38⅛	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ¼
40	12½	EchlinMf .52	36	40	40	39⅛	39½	0
45½	16	EckerdJ .28	134	45¾	45¾	42⅞	44¼	—1¾
37	20	EdisonBros 1	8	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	— ½
23¼	8¼	EG&G .10	56	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18¾	
11⅝	3⅝	Elect Assoc	64	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
62¼	73¼	Electn Data	49	82¼	82¾	81½	82	— ¼
40⅛	5½	El Mem Mag	579	11⅝	12	11⅛	12	— ⅛
28¼	6½	ElMMag pf 1	41	13½	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
5½	4½	Elgin Nat	73	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23	14¼	ElPasoNG 1	227	18	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
29⅜	13⅞	ElfraCo 1.20	20	28	28⅜	28	28⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	3¼	EMI Ltd .32e	74	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
72¼	42½	Emer El 1.16	123	70	70	69½	69⅝	— ⅛
50	29	EmEl pf B 70	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
59½	41	EmeryAirF 1	11	67¾	68	67¾	68	— ¼
44½	22½	Emhart 1.20	242	40⅝	40⅜	40¼	40⅛	+ ½
32¾	24¼	EmpDist 1.76	13	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
23⅞	17⅜	Empire Gas	3	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
29½	15	EngfhMin .40	420	29	29¾	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
180	95	Eng M pf4.25	2	176½	176½	174	174	—1
19	9	Ennis Bus .32	74	12⅛	12⅛	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	27	Equit Gs 2.20	10	34	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ½
31	28¼	EquilLfa .40g	85	28¾	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
59	12¾	EquiyFd .10a	332	38	39	37¼	39	+ ¾
26½	16⅝	ESB Inc 1.20	81	25¾	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅞
22¼	8½	Esquire .20	36	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ½
44	17	Essexlnt 1.20	225	43½	43½	42½	42¾	— ⅜
50¼	35½	Essex pf2.84	21	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
19⅝	8¼	Esterlin .07g	136	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
28½	14⅝	Ethyl Cp .84	118	27⅛	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
43	28½	Ethyl pf2.40	x19	40¼	41	40¼	40¾	+1¼
21½	13⅝	Eurofnd .95g	13	20	20½	20	20	
		Eurofd fn.95g	14	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½	
47⅞	23¼	EvansPrd .60	18	43⅝	44¼	43½	44	+ ½
27½	16½	ExCellO 1.25	42	23	23	22¾	23	

F

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	11	Faberge .40	x437	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅞
47½	28¼	FactorA .60b	82	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
96	18	Fairch Cam	365	39	39¾	37⅞	39⅝	+1
13½	6	Fair Hill .30e	104	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	13⅛	Fairmont 1	73	17¾	18	17½	17½	— ¼
12⅛	5½	Falstaff	99	8	8⅜	8	8¼	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅜	Family Fi .60	36	15½	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
16⅝	7¼	Fansteel Inc	64	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅛	Far West Fin	25	15	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
40½	34⅝	FarahMfg .44	74	40¾	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
24⅝	5⅛	FAS Intl	295	6⅞	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
47½	20¼	Fedders .40	31	43¾	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	18¼	Federal 1.20	56	30	30	30⅛	30	— ½
29⅛	20⅛	FedMog 1.80	22	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
69¼	45⅛	FedNMtg .96	609	62⅞	63¾	62¼	63⅞	+1⅛
17⅞	8¼	FedPacEl	59	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
21½	13⅛	F Pac pf1.26	4	20½	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
23⅞	14	FedPapBd 1	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
22⅞	20⅛	F Pap pf1.15	z100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
29⅜	13⅝	FedSignS .60	15	22	22½	21½	21½	— ⅝
11¼	4⅛	Federals Inc	93	10¾	11	10½	11	
45⅛	25¼	FedDeptStr 1	189	44⅝	45	44⅜	44¼	— ⅜
10⅞	6¼	Federal Dev	17	9⅛	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Ferro Cp .70	18	25	25	25	25	
35	16⅝	Fibrebrd .70	22	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ¼
39½	21⅛	FieldctM 1.40	x6	36½	37	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅜
40	19⅝	Filtrol 1.40	19	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Fin Federatn	142	16⅛	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
52⅝	34⅞	Firestne 1.60	117	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ½
47¾	27⅜	Fst Chrt 1.84t	65	45	45½	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	18½	FstMtg .55g	129	29½	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
74⅛	65⅝	FstNatBos 3	14	74¼	74¼	72¾	72¾	—1⅛
74⅞	55⅛	FstNCity 2.64	62	68¾	68¾	68½	68¾	
49½	26⅛	FstNStr .50g	45	46¾	47	46¼	46¾	
37	17½	Fischbch .80	154	33½	34	33¼	34	
19⅞	8⅝	FishrFd .05g	26	17½	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Fisher Sci .16	136	17¼	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ½
41	13⅝	FleetEnt .16	577	31¼	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ½
13⅞	8⅞	Fleming .50	54	12¾	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅞	Flintkote 1	154	28⅜	29⅞	28⅝	29¾	+1⅛
85½	57¼	Flint pfA 4.50	z53	83	83	83	83	
40¼	15¼	FlaE Coast	17	35¾	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅜
29⅛	16⅛	Fla Gas .60	82	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
57⅞	40⅝	Fla Pow 1.68	29	51¾	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
76¼	54⅛	FlaPwLt 2.12	29	67¾	69⅞	67¾	69⅛	— ½
24½	15⅜	Fla Steel 1	11	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
34⅞	17⅞	FluorCp 1.23f	246	28⅛	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
57½	40	Fluor pfB 3	6	52½	53	52½	52¾	+ ¾
44½	11¼	Fly Tigr .81t	265	44½	44⅝	42¾	43¼	—1
32	20½	FlyTgr pf1.20	107	31⅜	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	— ½
29½	15½	FMC Cp .85	252	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅜	+1
45	30	FMC pf2.25	3	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
20½	12¾	Food Fair .90	x49	19½	19¾	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
12½	7	Foote CB .60	21	9⅛	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	8½	Foote Min	76	13⅜	13¾	13	13¼	+ ½
29½	22	Foote pf 2.20	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
60	37⅛	FordM 2.40	530	59⅞	60	59½	59½	— ⅜
30¼	16¼	ForMcKs .80	215	24¼	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
50½	26	FMcK pf1.80	13	40½	41	40½	41	+ ½
24	12½	Fost Whl .80	45	23	23¼	22¾	23	
70½	13	Fost Whl pf 1	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
40½	18½	Foxboro	31	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
31¾	13⅛	FrankStr .40	73	19½	20⅜	19¼	20⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	11⅛	FreeptSul .80	485	16⅝	17⅝	16¼	17¼	+ ¼
42¼	23½	Fruehf 1.70	68	34⅜	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
31¾	7	Fuqua In .45t	186	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛

G

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62	15⅝	GAC Cp .88	1034	24½	26½	24½	25¾	+1½
16⅞	7⅝	GAF Corp .40	375	14¾	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
25¼	15	GAF pf 1.20	40	22	22⅝	22	22½	— ½
44⅞	17	GamSko 1.30	185	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ½
45½	22⅛	GamS pf 1.75	52	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
44¼	20	GamS pf 1.60	31	4	44¼	44	44¼	+ ½
40⅞	18½	Gannett .48	27	40	40½	39¾	40½	
48⅛	22	GardDen 1.30	45	47	47½	47	47½	
28¾	13½	Garlock .80	16	21	21	20½	20½	+ ½
11½	4⅞	Gateway Ind	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
18⅜	8⅞	GCA Corp	118	13⅞	14⅞	13¾	14¾	+1⅛
18½	11⅛	Gemini Cap	66	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
13	9½	Geminin .56a	6	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	16	GenAlnv .91g	17	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ½
47⅞	26¼	GAmOil .60b	65	40¼	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
47½	28¼	GATran 1.60	x157	46	47	46	47	+1⅛
59½	47	GATrn pf2.50	4	58	58½	58	58½	+1
15¼	10⅛	Gen Banc .56	14	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	GnCable .80	x455	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	18⅝	Gen Cig 1.20	57	39⅝	40⅞	39½	40½	+1½
32¼	14½	GnDevel .32t	253	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ½
38⅛	16½	Gen Dynam	91	27⅞	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅜
111¾	60¼	Gen Elec 2.60	298	109¾	110½	109½	110½	— ¼
14⅛	7½	GenFire .14g	20	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
88⅞	65⅛	GenFds 2.80	438	82¼	83⅞	82¼	83⅛	+ ⅞
43⅞	40¼	GenFds wi	38	42	42¼	42	42½	+ ⅛
19¾	6⅛	Gen Host	150	18⅛	19	18	18¾	+ ⅜
38⅛	11½	Gen Inst .38t	239	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
42	29½	GenInstr pf 3	22	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	+ ¼
38½	23⅜	Gen Mills .88	254	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	41	G Mill pf1.75	1	57¾	57¾	57⅛	57¾	— ¼
83	59½	Gen Mot .85g	605	82⅝	82⅞	82⅜	82¾	+ ½
84	67½	GenMotpf 5	13	80⅛	80⅛	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
62½	48⅝	GMot pf 3.75	6	60½	60½	59½	59½	—1½
30⅛	16⅝	GenPCem .80	73	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
25½	16⅝	G PubUt 1.60	392	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6	Gen Refract	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
70⅞	42	GenSignl 1.20	24	59½	59⅝	59	59	— ½
116	77¼	GenSignlpf 4	2	103	103	103	103	
16¼	8½	Gen Stl Ind	20	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
34⅝	20⅝	GnTelEl 1.52	976	33⅞	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	— ¼
20½	15¾	GTFla pf1.30	z10	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
25⅝	12¼	GenTire 1b	203	24⅞	25	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	20	Genesco 1.70	117	35¼	36	35¼	36	+ ½
12½	7⅝	Genstar .40e	21	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
40½	21¾	GenuinPt .87	x37	40⅛	40⅝	40	40	+ ½
60	38¼	GaPacif .80b	149	59¾	60	59½	60	+ ½
85	54½	GaPcfpf 1.64	19	84	84¼	84	84	+ ½
45⅝	31	Gerber 1.20	40	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
84¼	36⅝	GettyO 1.13g	52	83½	83½	82¼	82¼	—2
21	15¼	GettyO pf1.20	16	19⅛	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Glangpc .40g	24	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
26	11⅛	Gibralt Fin	2	23⅝	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
74½	6	Gidd Lewis	159	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
52⅞	31	Gillette 1.40	164	48⅝	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	— ¼
42¼	23¼	Gimbel Br 1	31	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42½	+ ½
45	15⅜	Ginos Inc	135	20⅝	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Glen Alden	156	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
74	39½	GlenAl pf3.15	1	71	71	71	71	— ½
67	35	GlenAld pf 3	1	63	63	63	63	—1½
21	7½	Global Marin	536	18⅛	20⅛	18⅛	20	+1⅝
21⅞	9¼	Globe Un .40	54	22	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅜
34	19¾	Goodrich 1	305	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
33	21	Goodyr .85	755	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
25⅛	10	GorJwlyA .24	16	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
38½	18¼	Gouldlnc 1.40	166	38⅝	38⅝	38	38⅜	
35⅛	20¾	Grace 1.50	873	34	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	17½	Granby 1.60	27	21½	21½	21⅜	21½	
32⅝	22⅝	GrandUn .80	255	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	10	GranitCty Stl	49	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
34⅞	13⅛	Granitvlle 1	156	34	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
59	26⅞	Grant W 1.50	208	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
32	17	GrayDrg 1.20	x163	35	35	33⅝	34	+2½
31⅞	21⅛	Grt A&P 1.30	788	30½	32	30½	31⅝	+1⅛
40½	33¼	GtLkDr 1.20a	8	37¼	38	37½	37⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	9⅝	GtNorIron 1e	8	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
53½	34¾	GtNoNek 1.60	32	50	50	48½	48¾	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	GNN pfB 1.60	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
14⅝	10¼	GtNN pfA.40	12	14	14	14	14	+ ⅜
26¼	11⅛	Gt West Finl	332	25	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+1
39½	13⅛	GtWnUnit .90	x79	32¼	32¾	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	GWUnpf 1.88	x120	23¼	23½	22	22¼	—1¼
15⅞	6⅛	GtWashin .50	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	17½	Grn Giant .96	29	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	
35⅛	17⅛	Grn Shoe 1.20	119	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ½
20¾	13	Greyhound	11584	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ¼
26¼	12⅝	GrummnCp 1	277	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25	+1
41⅞	18¼	GifLtHld .25g	65	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅝	
81⅛	42½	GifMOh 2.80a	17	81	83	81	83	+2½
32⅝	21¾	Gulf Oil 1.50	564	31¾	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅛	Gulf Resrce	76	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	9⅝	GulfRes pf.20		16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22¼	14⅛	GltRes pf1.30	7	21½	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
26¾	18	GlfStUtil 1.04	201	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
75	62⅛	GulfSU pf5.08	z200	73	73½	73	73½	+ ½
66½	53¼	GulfSU pf4.40	z210	62	62	62	62	
26⅝	9½	Gulf Wn .50	327	26	26	25⅜	25¾	— ¼
109½	42	GulfW pf 3.50	1	106	106	104	106	—3½
57½	35⅝	GulfW pf 3.87	4	55	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
71⅞	52¼	GulfW pf5.75	2	69	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
18¼	6	Gulton Ind	233	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜

H

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
41	30	HackWat 2.20	2	38½	38½	38½	38½	
55	30	Hallburt 1.65	37	55	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅛
12½	3¾	Hamil Wat	34	5⅝	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	17	Hamm Pap 1	84	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅞
16⅝	7¼	Hammnd .40	81	13¼	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
47⅜	19¾	Handlmn .68	75	40	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅜
31¾	15¼	Hand Har .72	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	9½	Hanes Cp .50	45	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	37⅛	Hanna M 1.30	98	54½	54½	53⅝	53½	— ⅛
62⅝	23¼	Harcourt 1	38	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝	— ¼
75	36¼	Harris Int 1	x53	64⅝	64½	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	14⅝	Harsco Cp 1	115	23½	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
33¼	16¼	HartSMrx .80	44	28	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
24	15⅝	HarvAl 1.20	x35	24⅛	24⅝	24	24	+ ¼
33⅝	22⅝	Hawil El 1.44	4	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	
19½	10⅞	Hayes Albn 1	13	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
16⅞	6½	Hazeltine	72	8¼	9	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	18½	HeclaMn .17r	49	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
42¼	28¾	Heinz HJ 1	183	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	—1¼
16⅞	7⅛	Helene Curt	83	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ¼
27⅝	13¼	Heller Int .60	214	27½	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
117	69	Heller pf4.07	7	118	119	118	119	+2½
21¼	13½	HelmPd .40b	24	16¼	16½	16	16	— ⅜
25⅛	10¼	HelmrhP .20	29	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
6½	V ¼	Hemisph Cap	6	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅝	
8⅛	4⅞	Heminc .10g	10	7½	7½	7½	7½	
45⅞	23½	Hercules .25g	106	45	45	44⅛	45	— ¼
30⅞	21⅞	HershF 1.10	87	31	31	30½	30¾	— ⅛
49¼	28½	Heublein .85	48	49	49½	48¾	49½	+ ¾
45⅞	19⅝	Hew Pack .20	245	40	40¼	39¼	39¾	— ⅜
22¾	6¾	High Voltge	67	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ½
60½	24⅛	Hilton Hotl 1	440	51¼	51¾	51	51	+ ¼
45⅝	28⅜	Hobart 1.20	1	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
28¼	15⅛	HoernWal .90	79	26⅝	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
13½	4½	Hoff Electrn	688	15⅛	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+1⅜
42⅞	19¾	Hollidyinn .22	192	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾	
24½	13	HollySug .30p	40	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
28¾	16⅛	Homestka .40	190	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
152	65⅛	Honywll 1.30	94	100⅝	100¾	99⅝	99¾	— ⅞
33	18	HoovrBl 1.20	41	29¾	30⅞	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅞
40¼	22¼	HospitCp Am	124	40⅛	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
44⅞	23½	Host Intl .36	6	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Houdaille .60	61	13	13¼	12⅞	13	
32	23½	Houdl pf 2.25	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
25⅜	12¾	Houg Mlff .40	123	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
49½	29¼	HousenF 1.20	138	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
146	93	HousF pf4.40	8	145	145	143¾	143¾	+1¾
57⅜	35	HousF pf2.50	4	57¼	57¼	57½	57¼	— ¼
74	45¼	HousF pf2.37	32	72½	73¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
49¾	34	HousLP 1.20	48	47	47⅛	47	47½	+ ½
54⅝	42	HoisINGs .80	19	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	39	HouG pf1.50	12	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	
28⅛	11⅛	HOW John .24	774	28⅛	29¾	28	28⅞	+1⅛
27	11	Holmar .70	71	22½	22¾	22½	22½	
24⅝	17½	Hubbard .72g	104	25	25	24½	24⅞	
25¾	17½	Hud Bay 1.20	11	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅜
17⅞	8⅛	Hugh Hat .40	126	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	13	Hunt Chm .12	22	17¼	18	17¼	18	+ ½

I

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38	24⅝	IdahoPw 1.60	43	33	33¼	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
17⅝	9¼	Ideal Bas .60	201	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
34¼	14¼	Ill Cent 1.14	33	34¼	35	34¼	35	+ ⅜
60½	36½	Ill Cen pf3.50	7	53	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ¼
44¾	28¼	Ill Powr 2.20	46	41	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
36	28	Ill Pow pf2.35	z230	35	35	35	35	+1
32	25	Ill Pow pf2.04	z20	30	30	30	30	
15⅞	7	Imprl Cp Am	19	14¼	14⅜	14	14½	— ¼
42⅞	22¼	INA Cp 1.40	261	42	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
16	8	Income Capit	21	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	IncCCu .36g	10	10⅛	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
29⅝	14	Indian Hd .80	x45	28⅜	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
V	14⅛	IndnaGs 1.72	13	29	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
30	20	IndplsPL 1.50	20	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅜	Indstl Nat .90	11	19	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
50	32	Inger Rand 2	104	49⅛	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅜
41⅜	30	IngRd pf2.35	12	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅜
31⅛	22¾	Inland Stl 2	177	28⅞	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
16¼	6¼	Inmont Corp	151	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅞	Insilco .70	80	18⅝	18½	18⅜	18½	
25⅞	15½	Insilc pfA1.25	2	22¼	22¼	22½	22½	— ½
70	35½	InspirCop 2	150	41¼	41½	40⅜	41	— ½
46⅞	21¾	Interco 1.20	20	46⅜	46¾	46½	46⅞	+ ¾
30	21¾	IntrlkInc 1.80	x32	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ½
387	218¾	IBM 5.20	310	345½	348½	343¼	348½	+2
56	33	Int Chm Nclr	105	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
67¼	44⅛	IntFlaFr .60b	210	66	67⅜	66	67½	+1¼
33⅞	22	Int Harv 1.80	240	31⅜	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	11½	In Hold 1.43e	28	14¾	15¼	14⅝	15	
43¾	7¾	Int Indust	254	10	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
56	17	Int Ind pf1.70	40	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8⅞	Int Mineral	165	17½	17½	17	17⅛	— ½
17	10	Int Mng	41	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
48½	33⅛	In Nick 1.60a	234	44⅛	44⅜	44	44¼	+ ⅛
40	28⅝	Int Pap 1.50	119	36¾	37⅜	36⅜	37⅛	+ ½
14⅛	5¼	Int Rectifier	23	8½	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
199	107¾	IntT&T pfC 4	z160	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	—6¼
197	104	IntT&T pfD 4	z10	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	+2¾
182	103½	IntT&T pfE 4	z230	173¾	177	173¾	177	+7
112	67½	IntT&T pfH 4	15	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	— ¾
109½	63	IT&T pfl 4.50	4	105½	105½	105½	105½	
103	57	IntT&T pfJ 4	11	101½	101½	101½	101¼	
99	57½	gIntT&T pfK4	13	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¼	+ ⅞
71½	38¾	IT&TpfN 2.25	223	71¼	72⅛	71¼	72	+1
43½	33¼	Int Util 1.40	859	43⅝	43⅞	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
48¾	19⅝	Int Util A	25	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	
38	19	Int Util pf1.32	3	38⅛	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
32½	18	Interpace 1	13	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	65	Interpce pf 5	2	95¼	95	95	95	
21¼	12⅝	IntsBrand .90	40	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
20⅝	16	IntersPw 1.28	21	19½	19¾	19⅝	19½	— ¼
37¾	16½	Interst Strs	736	18½	18¾	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
22	16⅛	Iowa Beef	70	31¾	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
22	16⅛	Iowa El 1.30	7	21¼	21½	21	21½	+ ½
24	18¾	IowaIlGs 1.38	35	21	21	20¾	21	
28	20⅝	IowaPow 1.60	2	25	25	24½	24¾	
24⅞	17½	IowaPSv 1.36	14	22⅜	23	22⅜	22¾	
V	14¼	Ipco Hosp .34	46	20¼	21⅛	20¾	20⅝	— ¼
31¼	17	ITE Imp .60	45	27	28⅝	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅞
15	5½	JacksnAtl .24	91	13½	13½	13¼	13⅝	
136⅜	87¼	ITT Sv pf4.50	5	130½	130½	129	130	+ ⅞

J-K

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15	5⅝	JacksnAtl .24	91	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	5¼	JacksAt pf.40	19	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	Jaeger .28	5	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
24½	11⅛	Jantzen .60b	22	23⅞	24	23½	23½	— ¼
12½	7½	JapnFd 1.61g	40	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
		JapF fnl 61g	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅞	23½	JeffnPilot .80	34	34½	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	
115½	110	JerCP pf9.36	z200	112	112	112	112	
60	48¾	JerCPLt pf 4	z100	55	55	55	55	— ½
59⅞	36⅜	Jewel Co 1.50	42	58¼	58¼	58	58	— ½
39⅝	20¾	Jim Walt .50	169	38½	39	37⅞	39⅛	+1⅛
116¼	62½	Jim Wall pf 2	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
44¼	24	JimW pf 1.60	17	44½	45¼	44¼	45⅛	+1⅛
46⅝	26½	JohnMan 1.20	48	45¼	45¼	44¼	45⅛	— ⅛
75	37¼	JohnJoh .40	169	74½	75	73¾	75	
35½	21⅞	Johns Svc .80	x8	32½	33	32½	33	+ ½
59¾	48	JonLogn .80	217	59	59½	59	59¼	— ¼
20⅝	8¾	Jones Lau	41	11⅝	12⅜	11½	12⅛	— ¼
25	16⅞	Jorgensn 1.30	4	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
38⅝	17¼	Jostens .70	129	31⅜	31⅜	30	30⅛	—1
54⅝	33	Joy Mfg 1.40	113	48¼	50⅝	48¾	50⅞	+1⅝
42⅝	26⅝	Kaisr Alum 1	270	34¼	34½	33⅞	34	— ¼
84	63	Kais 66pf 4.75	1	76½	76½	76½	76½	—1
26½	16¼	KaiserCem .50	35	23¼	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	KaiCm pf1.37	2	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
25⅝	7½	KaneMir .02g	115	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¾
37⅛	26	KCtyPLt 2.08	70	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
41½	23½	KC Sou Ind 2	11	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ½
26½	18⅝	Kan GE 1.44	5	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅝	KanNebr 1.52	x27	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32¾	
27⅞	18½	KanPLt 1.38	15	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
14	6	Katy Ind	165	13½	13½	13⅛	13½	
35⅛	32⅝	Katy In pf wi	34	34⅝	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
55	22¼	Kauf Brd .20	72	54⅝	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	
23¾	11⅝	KawecB .20b	26	15¼	15¼	15	15	
32⅛	15⅛	KayserRo .60	x16	26⅛	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
61½	31	Keebler 1.40	11	60⅞	61	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
31	9¼	Keller Ind .60	63	30⅞	32	30¾	31⅞	+1⅛
26½	19	Kellogg 1	61	26	26	25⅞	25¾	— ¼
35¼	15⅝	KelseyH 1.30	1109	34⅛	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
47	24⅛	V Kendall .60	40	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	
35¼	19¼	Kennmtl .80b	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
56	34	Kennecott 2	310	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	10	KyFrChk .10	696	20	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
32⅝	23½	Ky Util 1.68	10	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
124	59	KerMcG 1.50	141	123⅞	124	122½	123½	— ⅜
99	61	KerMc pf4.50	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
22	16⅜	Keystone 1.20	5	17¾	18¼	17¾	18⅛	
46¾	22½	Kidde Co .60t	188	29¾	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
65½	41	Kidde pfB 4	3	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	— ½
95	35	gkidd pf A2.20	2	63	63	63	63	+ ½
34¾	27½	KimbClk 1.20	44	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32½	
36	11½	KingsDSt .56	96	33⅝	34	33	34	+1⅞
36	20⅝	Kinney Sv .25	304	35	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
123½	78½	Kinney pf4.25	6	121	122¼	121	121	—1
70⅞	41	Kinney pf1.25	15	70	70½	70	70	
58	28	Kirsch Co 1	17	48½	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+1⅛
58	28	KLM 2.22e	70	53⅝	54¾	53	54½	+1⅝
54½	25½	KnghtN .12g	25	53	54½	53	54¼	+1⅛
30½	15½	Koehring	27	20¾	20⅝	19¾	20	+ ½
40	30½	Koeh pf 2.75	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
46½	23⅛	Koppers 1.40	59	35⅝	36⅛	35	36	+ ⅞
18	5⅛	Koracorp Ind	192	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ¾
45⅞	21½	Kraftco 1.70	348	42⅝	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅜
71	33¼	Kresge SS .44	211	70½	71⅜	70½	71¼	+ ⅜
29⅝	11¼	Kroehler	48	29	29¼	28¾	29	+ ¼
41⅝	23	Kroger 1.30	72	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛

L

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¼	19	Laci Gas 1.45	11	24¼	24½	24	24½	
23¼	13⅝	Lamsn Sess 1	28	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
29⅛	15	LaneBryn .65	46	27⅜	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
45⅛	22¾	Lanv Ritz .68	16	39¾	39¾	39	39	—1
17¼	6½	Lafrobe Stl	81	10	10	9	9½	—1
21⅜	10	LearSieg .50	277	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
53¼	29½	LearSg pf2.25	9	40⅞	41	40¾	40⅝	+ ½
30½	7	Leasco Corp	7025	21⅞	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅞
48¼	16½	Leasco pf2.20	106	36½	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	14¼	Leaseway .50	6	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	14⅝	LeedsN .50	22	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
21⅞	10	Leesona .40	43	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	LehPCem .40	23	14½	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3½	LehVal Ind	85	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ½
21¼	13⅝	Lehmn 1.17g	102	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅞	Lenox Inc .50	x3	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
13⅛	7½	LeverFd Cap	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅞	Lev Finc .75a	6	12½	12½	12½	12½	+
23⅜	6¼	LFE Cp	72	11	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
9	5⅜	LFE Cp pf.50	4	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
48½	28⅝	LibOFd .50g	37	46¼	46⅝	46	46⅛	+ ⅝
10½	5	LibbMcN L	65	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
23	13	LibrtyCp .20a	24	22⅝	22⅞	22⅜	22½	
22⅝	9¾	LibrtyLn .50g	x28	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ¼
20¼	12	LibyLn pf1.25	x3	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
55⅛	30½	Ligg My 2.50	56	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
105	89	Ligg M pf 7	y10	104	104	104	104	+1¾
116½	77⅞	Lilly Ell 1.40	132	112⅜	113	112	113	+
82½	58	Lincoln Nat 2	8	80¼	80¼	79	79¾	— ⅜
85½	60½	V LnckNt pf 3	6	81⅛	81¼	80¾	81¼	
29⅛	7⅛	Ling Tem Vt	90	12¼	13¼	12¼	13⅛	+ ½
60¼	15½	LingTV pf 5	7	28	28	27½	27½	
11⅝	3½	gLionel Corp	87	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
38	15¼	Littonlnd .50t	329	29⅝	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	16⅝	Litton pfc pf	9	32⅞	33⅞	32½	33½	
33	21¼	Litton pf B 2	23	27⅝	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	7	Lockheed Air	961	11⅝	11⅜	10½	10⅝	— ½
47⅛	16¼	Loews Corp 1	385	46½	46½	45	46⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	6¼	Londontwn	25	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1⅛
30¼	15	Lone SCem 1	1066	28¾	28¾	28	28½	— ¼
26⅝	17¾	LoneSGa 1.24	66	23⅞	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅝
27¾	18	LongIsLt 1.34	68	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
102	76	LIL pf 1 5.75	2	98½	99⅛	98½	99¼	+ ½
9⅞	3½	Loral Corp	48	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
76¾	35	La Land .95	93	77½	79	77¼	78⅞	+2⅝
40⅞	28½	LouvlGE 1.68	12	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	
98	48¾	LouisNash 4a	20	98½	99	98½	99	+1
38	18¾	Lowenstn .90	66	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
81½	39	Lubrizol .70	123	78	78¾	78	78	— ⅛
43⅛	22½	Lucky St .90b	45	43¼	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
34	11	Ludlow 1.08	28	22	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
26½	15	LukensStl .80	43	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
21½	4	Lums Inc	225	7	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	LVO Corp	173	6⅞	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
14½	5¼	Lykes Yngst	116	9	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	14½	Lykes Yng pf	80	20	20¼	19¾	20	

M

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27¾	13¼	MacAnF .20b	183	27¾	29⅞	27¾	29⅛	+1⅝
9⅝	4½	MacDonald	148	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
19	8	Macke Co .30	51	13	13½	13	13½	+ ½
40½	21	Macy RH 1	341	39⅛	39¼	38⅝	38¾	— ⅜
64	50½	Macy pf 4.25	z20	61	61	61	61	
26⅞	14½	Mad Fd .75g	34	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	3¼	Mad Sq Gar	2763	4⅞	5	4¾	4⅞	
4⅞	4⅝	MadSqGr wi	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30⅝	12	Magic Ch .60	10	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅝
43¼	22¼	Magnvox 1.20	215	41⅝	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞	+1⅞
47½	28	Mallory 1.80	8	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
27¼	12½	Manhlnd .56b	21	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
48⅝	21½	Manpowr .72	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
73½	52	Mar Han 3.12	24	69¼	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
30½	12¾	MAPCO .90	25	30¾	30½	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
48	18¼	Mapc pf 1.12	7	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	
38½	20¼	Marath 1.40	297	35½	37⅛	35½	36⅞	+1⅝
37⅜	18½	Marcor .80	226	34¾	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅜
74	37¼	Marcor pf A2	27	69½	69¼	67⅝	67⅞	—1⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Maremont	169	13⅝	15	13⅝	14⅞	+1⅛
40⅞	29⅞	Mar Mid 1.70	33	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	
58½	28⅞	MarionLb .32	29	44⅝	44⅞	44	44	—1⅛
61⅝	34½	MVARLEN 1.17G					60½	—1
13⅞	7	Marqutt Cem	38	12	12	11⅞	12	
39⅜	21⅝	Marriott .80t	275	39	39	38	38⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	18	MarshFd 1.10	139	33⅝	34	33⅛	34	+ ¼
23	11⅝	MartinM 1.10	148	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
49½	24¼	MrytdCup .50	71	44	45	44	45	+1⅛
53¼	29⅝	Masco Cp .28	4	53	53	52	52	—1
58⅝	24⅞	Masonite .72	60	56⅜	56⅝	55⅝	56	
16⅝	8	Massey Fer	65	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
		Massey F fn	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27	23⅝	MasMut .30g	76	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
52½	24⅛	Mattel .10	139	51¼	51½	50⅝	51¼	— ⅜
39	15½	MayDStr 1.60	132	39	39	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	22¼	May D pf1.80	1	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
32⅞	25¾	MayerOsc .56	16	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29⅞	+ ½
27	12½	MaysJW .50b	6	26¼	26¼	26	26	+ ¼
34⅝	20¾	Maytag 1.10a	47	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
38⅝	11⅝	MCA Inc .60	125	26½	27¼	26	26	— ⅜
30	18⅞	McCord 1.20b	25	28½	29⅞	28½	29⅝	+ ⅞
26⅝	13⅝	McCrory 1.20	x39	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
65	44½	Mc Cr pf 4.50	y60	57	57	57	57	—1⅛
55	15⅝	McDermtt 1b	136	34	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
59⅝	27½	McDonald Cp	381	59¾	61½	59⅝	61	+1⅝
35	13	McDonD .40b	409	33¼	34	33⅛	34	+ ½
38⅝	21⅝	McG Ed 1.40	36	37	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
29	10¼	McGrwH .60	189	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
47	17⅜	Mc GH pf1.20	2	37	37	37	37	
10⅞	3½	McGreg Don	82	10	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
179½	128	McIntyr 1.60	z50	138	138	136	136	
24	15½	McKee .80	2	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
56⅛	31¾	McLean .80a	4	54½	54½	54½	54½	
30	12⅝	McLouth Stl	148	20⅝	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
19¼	11½	McNeil .70	19	17⅛	17½	16¾	17⅛	
21⅞	11	Mead Corp 1	146	18¼	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛

Continued on next page

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.16⅞	$1.92¼
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.10	1.90⅞
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.82	1.50¾
Oats 2 white bu.	1.05¾	.78⅞
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.73	1.68½
Cocoa Accra lb.	*.27⅛	.33¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.45	.51
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.16¼	.16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	105.00	99.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	66.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	40-41	45-46
Lead spot lb.	.13½	.16½
Copper elec. lb.	.50⅝	.56-.56¼
Tin (Straits), lb	1.54¼	1.76
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.15	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.69¼	1.88½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	381.9	424.7

* Nominal † Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 8, 1971

World sugar No. 11: May 4.97-98, July 4.96-97, Sept. 4.83, Oct. 4.86, March '72 4.77 b, May '72 4.75 b, July '72 4.75 b.

Wool, new: May 58½ b, July 61.4 b, Oct. 64.4.

Wool tops: March 101.6 b.

Cocoa: March 23.87, May 23.66, July 23.90, Sept. 24.25, Dec. 24.30, March '72 25.23, May '72 25.55.

Copper: March 50.60, May 51.10, July 51.40, Sept. 51.55, Oct. 51.60, Dec. 51.65, Jan '72 51.70, March '72 51.75.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): March 44.70, May 44.40, July 44.30, Sept. 45.65 b, Nov 46.15, Jan. '72 46.20 b, March '72 46.50 b, May '72 47.00 b.

Potatoes: March 2.70, April 2.82, May 3.09

Silver: March 167.20, May 168.80, July 171.00, Sept. 173.30, Dec. 176.70, Jan. '72 177.80, March '72 180.00, May '72 182.20, July '72 184.40.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	26.70	27.00	26.90	26.92	unch.
May	27.77	27.82	27.70	27.82	—14
July	28.23	28.35	28.23	z28.32	+15
Oct.	28.32	28.35	28.23	28.34	—10
Dec.	27.93	27.97	27.93	27.94	— 8
March				z28.30	+15
May				28.45	— 5

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.63	1.68⅛	1.67½	1.68	1.66⅞
May	1.63	1.63⅝	1.62¾	1.63⅝	1.63¼
Jul	1.54¼	1.54⅞	1.53¾	1.54⅝	1.55⅞
Sep	1.56⅜	1.57	1.55¾	1.56¾	1.57½
Dec	1.61	1.61⅞	1.60¾	1.61½	1.62
CORN					
Mar	1.51¾	1.52¼	1.51½	1.53	1.52
May	1.53¾	1.54¼	1.53¾	1.54	1.54⅛
Jul	1.55½	1.55⅛	1.55½	1.56⅛	1.56⅝
Sep	1.55¼	1.55⅝	1.55¼	1.55½	1.56
Dec	1.54	1.54⅜	1.53¾	1.53¾	1.54½
Mar	1.58¼	1.58½	1.58	1.58¼	1.59¼
SOYBEANS					
Mar	3.02⅛	3.02½	3.01¾	3.02	3.02⅝
May	3.06⅝	3.07¼	3.06⅝	3.06⅝	3.07⅝
Jul	3.07½	3.10	3.07¼	3.09⅝	3.10⅝
Aug	3.05½	3.07½	3.05½	3.07	3.09
Sep	2.92	2.93	2.92	2.92⅞	2.93¼
Nov	2.82	2.83¼	2.82	2.83	2.83½
Jan	2.85¼	2.87½	2.85¼	2.87½	2.88
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.87	11.94	11.87	11.92	11.92
May	11.73	11.85	11.78	11.83	11.94
Jul	11.70	11.74	11.63	11.73	11.72
Aug	11.60	11.63	11.57	11.61	11.61
Sep	11.28	11.29	11.24	11.26	11.47
Oct	10.75	10.79	10.75	10.77	10.83
Nov	10.55	10.55	10.50	a10.55	10.57
Dec	10.45	10.45	10.44	10.45	10.50
Jan	10.41	10.41	10.35	10.37	10.37

SOYBEAN MEAL

Mar	77.80	77.80	77.50	77.75	77.90
May	73.40	73.40	73.00	73.30	73.45
Jul	78.80	79.10	78.70	79.10	79.15
Aug	79.03	79.15	79.00	79.15	79.20
Sep	77.60	77.95	77.60	77.85	78.00
Oct	75.65	76.10	75.85	a76.20	76.25
Nov	75.60	75.10	75.00	75.05	a75.40
Dec	74.25	74.50	74.25	74.40	74.60
Jan	74.25	74.40	74.25	74.35	74.40

A—Asked; n—Nominal; b—Bid.

SILVER

Mar	—	—	—	1.67.60	1.65.00
Apr	1.57.50	1.68.60	1.67.40	1.68.60	1.65.70
May				1.59.70	1.66.80
Jun	1.70.10	1.71.00	1.69.50	1.70.90	1.68.10
Aug	1.72.60	1.73.10	1.71.70	1.72.90	1.70.10
Oct	1.74.50	1.75.30	1.73.90	1.75.30	1.72.20
Dec	1.75.50	1.77.50	1.76.10	1.77.40	1.74.20
Feb	1.78.60	1.80.00	1.78.30	1.79.50	1.76.20
Apr	1.81.60	1.82.10	1.80.30	1.81.70	1.78.50
Jun	1.83.20	1.84.60	1.83.00	1.84.00	1.80.60

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Apr	31.55	31.70	31.52	31.67	31.72
Jun	30.590	31.00	30.32	30.92	30.97
Aug	30.25	30.35	30.20	30.25	30.30
Oct	29.75	29.85	29.72	29.80	29.82
Dec	29.65	b29.67	29.65	b29.67	29.72
Feb	29.87	29.87	29.87	29.87	a29.90

Sales: April 1066; June 496; Aug 205; Oct 36; Dec 1; Feb. 1.

LIVE HOGS

Apr	17.57	17.67	17.52	17.60	17.72
Jun	19.55	19.52	19.32	19.55	19.50
Jul	20.80	21.05	20.75	20.95	21.10
Aug	20.95	21.17	20.90	21.15	21.07
Oct	20.57	20.75	20.52	20.75	20.62
Dec	21.42	21.62	21.42	21.60	21.60

Sales: April 197; June 236; July 67; Aug 37 Oct 23 Dec 26.

SHELL EGGS

Mar	30.10	30.40	29.85	30.30	30.55
Apr	30.35	30.60	30.25	30.35	30.60
May	30.45	30.50	30.20	30.20	30.45
Jun	31.40	31.40	31.15	31.35	a31.50

Sales: March 298; April 133; May 114; June 25; July 0; Sep 81.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Mar	26.60	26.85	26.45	26.85	26.95
May	26.30	27.05	26.75	27.05	27.30
Jul	27.20	27.20	27.02	27.10	27.32
Aug	26.35	26.45	26.10	26.45	26.47
Feb	33.15	33.17	32.95	33.00	33.40
Mar	—	—	—	a33.5	n33.50
Jul	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	n35.00
Aug	33.50	33.50	33.20	33.30	a336.0

Sales: March 770; May 1,556; July 1,197; Aug 391; Feb 60; March'72, 0; July'72; Aug'72, 16.

Open interest: March 2,626; May 4,671; July 6,045; Aug 3,618; Feb 420; March'72, 5; July'72, 2; Aug'72, 12.

bBid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

German Unemployment

NUREMBERG, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany last month was 254,800, or 1.2 percent of the work force, down from 264,100, or 1.3 percent, in January, the Federal Employment Bureau said today.

BANK WIDEMANN & CO. AG
8023 ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
Securities, Foreign Exchange, Precious metals.

Market Summary

March 8, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Bunk Ramo	203,300	14⅛	— 1⅛
Mad S Gar	276,300	4⅞	
Arlen Rlty	261,500	17⅛	+ 2¼
Clorox	189,000	38¾	— ¼
Occiden Pet	153,500	19¾	— ¼
Greyhnd	153,400	19	— ¼
Whittakr	144,500	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel Tel	137,300	49¼	+ ¾
Telex Corp	132,100	18¾	— ¼
Balt Gas El	116,900	33⅛	— ⅜
Uniroyal	114,000	20⅛	— ¼
Kelsey Hay	110,900	33⅞	— ⅜
Lone S Cem	105,600	28½	— ¼
GAC Corp	103,400	25¾	+ 1½
Leasco Corp	102,500	21⅝	+ ⅞

Volume, all stocks: 19,340,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 2,445,200 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 12.63 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $20.65.
New 1970-71 highs: 163; lows: 1.
Issues traded in: 1,687
Advances: 907; declines, 512; unchanged: 268
N.Y. stock index: 54.72 —0.25, industrials: 58.24 —0.06, transportation: 41.85 —0.07, utility: 41.51 —0.12; finance: 69.91 +0.25

Most Actives—American

LoewsTh wt	403,300	29	— ¼
Instrum Sys	195,300	8¼	+ ⅞
Asamera Oil	134,700	19½	—1
Leasc Cp wt	82,000	9	+ ¼
Int Controls	73,300	13½	+1½
Mouldings	68,000	13⅝	+1½
Coburn	65,500	8⅞	— ⅛
UIP Corp	60,500	4½	+ ⅜
US Nat Res	53,100	16	— ⅛
Telepromp	52,600	59⅛	—1⅛

Approx total stock sales 7,200,000
Stock sales year ago 3,597,665

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
26.04	25.61	25.85	—.14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	898.33	905.17	891.43	898.62	+ 0.52
20 Trn	203.51	204.90	201.57	202.95	— 0.37
15 Utl	122.25	123.47	121.43	122.67	+ 0.55
65 Stk	297.04	299.22	294.55	296.90	+ 0.17

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	109.95	108.30	109.35	+ .49
20 Railroads ..	40.77	40.05	40.39	+ .02
55 Utilities	62.45	61.36	61.99	+ .15
500 Stocks	99.74	98.42	99.38	+ .42

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 5	313,416	737,042	2,644
March 4	285,952	574,353	2,612
March 3	281,022	555,656	1,796
March 2	285,983	549,021	2,276
March 1	270,326	545,512	2,956

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 163

ACF Ind, Aetna Lif C, Aileen Inc, Alberto Cul, Allied Str pf, Amerce Esn, ADualVst pf, AMP Inc, Amstar Cp, Amstar pf A, Arch Dan, Arlen Rlty, Aro Corp, Assd D Gds, ATO Inc, Autom Data, Avnet Inc, Baker OT, Bath Ind, Beat Foods, Bend x Co, Brckwy Gls, Brunswk, Bunk Ramo, Buck Rm pf, Cabot Corp, Canad Brew, Cap C Bdcst, Cater Trac, ChaseMan T, Clev Cliff, CstSGas pf, Coca Cola, CocaBtl NY, ConnG Mtg, Con Foods, Corinth Brd, Cox Bdcst, Disney, DistSeag, Dr Pepper, Crown Cork, CTS Corp, ESB Inc, Fisher Sci, Flintkote, Fly Tiger, Gamb Skogl, Garlock Inc, Gen Cigar, Genesco Inc, Gerber Pd, Globe Un, Gould Inc, Grand Un, Grant WT, Gray Drug, Gr Atl Pac, Gulf Mob O, Halliburt, Harsco Corp, Heller Int, Heller Int pf, Hershy Fds, Heublein, Hobart Mfg, Hoff Elect, How John, Hubbard Rl, Ill Cent Ind, INA Corp, IntT&T pf N, Int Util pf, Jim Walter, JimW 1.60pf, Keller Indus, Kings D Str, Knight Nws, Koracorp In, Kresge SS, Ligg Myers, Londntwn, LouLd Exp, Louisv Nash, Lucky Strs, MacAnd For, Magic Chef, Maremont, Marlenan, Marsh Field, May D Strs, McDonald, MGIC Inv, Mid'd Ross, Milton Brad, Mrgelnv Gn, Mt FuelSup, Murphy GC, Murry Ohio, Nat Can, Nat Chemsr, NatChem wi, NatCity Lin, Nast Airl, Nw Stl Wire, Outb Marine, Pac Int Ex, Penn Fin, Penney JC, Penw L Spl, PepsiCo, Petrolane, Philip Morr, Pittston Co, QuakSta Oil, Ramada In, Raytheon, Raytheon pf, Reliab Str, Reyn Ind, Reyn Ind pf, Rheingold, Roper Corp, RoyCr Cola, Rubbermd, Safeway Str, Scott Fetzer, Scovill Mfg, Sears Roeb, SEDCO Inc, Servomat, Simp Pat, Square D, StdBrand Pt, Std Oil Cal, Sterig Drug, SterlDrug pf, Stude Worth, Stu Wor pfB, StudeW pfA, Sun Oil pf, Taft Brdcst, Tandy Corp, Texaco, TexOilGas, Thrift Drug, Travlr Inv, TRW 4.40pf, Unarco Ind, Un Carbide, Union Pac, Uni MM, US Shoe, UtahCons M, Vornado Inc, Wn Md, Werbern Sh, Whirlpool, Wieboldt Str, Wolve W W, Zapat Norr, ZapatNor pf, Zenith R

NEW LOWS- 1

NorCent Ry

Australian Gas Find

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—West Australian Petroleum Ltd., announced here today that its gas find 107 miles north of Perth, Western Australia, flowed at a daily rate of 13.5 million cubic feet during a 90-minute open hole drill stem test.

This announcement appears as a matter of record.

$5,000,000

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The loan was proposed and planned by

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March 9, 1971.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	35½	Mead pfA2.80	2	45	45	45	45	+ ¾
	34	Mead pfB2.80	9	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	
	21⅛	MedusaC 1.20	8	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ 1⅛
	4⅝	MEI Cp	22	7¾	8	7⅝	7⅝	
	23¾	Melv Sho .80	50	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅜
	44⅞	Memorex Cp	477	65⅝	69	65⅝	68	+2
	51⅝	MercanS 1.40	3	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
	73¾	Merck 2.20	353	96	96⅞	95	95⅞	— ¾
	18	Meredith .70	26	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
	24	Mesa Pet .10	170	49⅞	50	48⅝	49⅞	+ ¾
	44	Mes sr pf2.20	8	92	92	91⅞	92	+ ¾
	46⅝	MesaP pf2.20	6	93⅛	93⅛	93	93	
	8⅝	MesabiTr .18g	56	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
	23	Mesta Mch 2	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
	12⅛	MGM	184	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+1
	9⅛	Metromd .30	111	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
	43	Met E pf 3.90	z80	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	
	33	MGIC Inv .20	172	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	+2⅛
	13	Mich Gs Ut 1	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Mich Tube 1	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
	9⅝	Microdot .10g	124	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
	12⅝	Mid ConT .88	x12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
	18⅝	MidSUtil 1.52	43	24½	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
	16	Midld R 1.40	x146	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
	60⅝	Midwst Oil 3	2	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ½
	27⅝	MilesLbs 1.20	153	53⅝	54	53	53	— ½
	13⅝	Millr Bros .60	85	37	38	37	38	+1¼
	77	MinnMM 1.85	159	104¼	105½	104¼	105½	+ ¾
	16	MinnPLT 1.30	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	68½	MinnCp 2.40	2770	112	112	112	112	
	7⅝	MissRiv .30r	316	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
	45½	MoPac A 5	6	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅜
	21⅝	MP Cem 1.60	9	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
	15⅝	MoPubS .40b	32	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
	36	MobilOil 2.40	343	57⅝	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅝	Mohas 1.10	208	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
	18⅝	Mohwk Data	579	34⅝	34½	33	33	—1½
	20⅝	Molybd .44t	232	29⅝	31⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅝
	32⅝	Molyb pf2.50	6	41⅝	42½	41⅝	42½	+1½
	14	Monarch .80	14	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
	7⅝	Monogm Ind	126	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	16⅝	MononR .15g	31	31½	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
	27	MonroEq .60	30	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
	27	Monsant 1.80	378	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
	39⅝	Monsa pf 2.75	6	51½	51⅝	51	51⅝	— ½
	24⅝	MontDUt 1.88	29	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
	24⅝	Mont Pw 1.68	38	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
	9⅝	MONYM .23g	112	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Moor McCor	46	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	
	58⅝	MorganJ 2.72	95	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
	20⅝	Morse Sh .75	x51	28	28	27	27⅝	— ⅛
	17⅝	Mtg Inv .55g	80	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	22⅝	MorNor .80	204	36	37⅝	36	37	+1⅛
	37	Motorola .60	163	69	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
	24⅝	MtFuel S 1.80	39	40	40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
	19⅝	MtStaTT 1.36	27	23	23⅝	22⅝	23	
	9⅝	MSL Ind .40	53	14⅝	15	14	15	+ ⅝
	14⅝	Munsingwr 1	18	22⅝	23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ½
	15⅝	MrphyCo 1.20	36	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
	7⅝	Mrphin 2.52t	168	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
36	13⅝	Murph Oil .60	27	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	— ½
28⅝	11⅝	MurryOh .60	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¾

N

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68⅝	33¼	Nalco Ch .70	33	45	45¼	43	45¼	+ ¼
40⅝	13	Narco Sci .60	41	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
43⅝	21⅝	NashuaCp .48	63	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	
24⅝	9⅝	Nat Airlin .40	29	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
27⅝	16	Nat Avia .96g	62	25	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
55	37⅝	Nat Bisc 2.20	36	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅜
67	35	N Can pf 1.50	5	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
63	29½	NatCashR .72	1007	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40	— ⅝
81½	41	Nat Chem .53	56	82	82	81	81⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	NatCityL .90	90	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	Nat Distll .90	136	18	18¼	17⅝	18	
63	52	N Dist pf 4.25	220	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¼
25⅝	20½	Nat Fuel 1.68	22	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	9	Nat Genl .20	150	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	14	Nat Gyp 1.05	283	23⅝	24⅜	23	24⅛	+1⅛
9¼	4⅝	Nat Indust	119	8	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	NatInd pf.60	x1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
15	8⅜	NatInd pf1.25	x14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
23	16	Nat Lead 1	275	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅝
28⅞	13⅞	NatSvcIn .66	69	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
40⅞	26	Nat Stand .75	40	40⅝	40⅝	39⅞	40	— ¼
30⅞	19	NatStarch .64	21	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	
46⅞	32⅜	Nat Steel 2.50	179	44⅛	44⅛	44	44¼	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Nat Tea .80	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	NatUnEl .87r	93	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
67⅞	13⅞	Natomas .25	214	60¾	60¾	58⅞	58⅞	
27⅞	10⅞	Neptune .40	44	19½	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	29	Nev Pow 1.16	16	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
28	13⅞	Newberry 1	45	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	NEngEl 1.56	56	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	29	NE TT 2.36	37	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	24⅞	Newhall .87g	13	32⅞	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+1⅛
37⅞	21⅞	Newmnt 1.84	140	29⅞	29⅞	29	29⅝	— ⅛
25	12⅞	NY Hond .50r	114	23	24	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
36⅞	26⅞	NYS EG 2.08	48	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	
57	45	NY SE pf3.75	z250	53	54	53	54	+2
18	13⅞	Niag MP 1.10	240	17⅝	17⅝	17	17⅞	— ⅛
71	55½	Nia M pf 4.85	z10	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1⅞
20⅞	13⅞	NiagShr .86g	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
85⅞	49⅞	Norfolk W 5	69	75½	76½	75½	75½	+ ½
22⅞	8⅞	NorlinCp .50r	27	18⅞	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅞	Norris Ind 1	63	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	11	NA Coal .60	19	24⅞	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅞	NoAMtg .51g	21	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
54⅞	18	No Am Phil 1	73	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅞	NoAmRk 1.20	46	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅞	NoARk pf1.35	24	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	12	Noeast Ut .94	121	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10	NorCenGs .60	56	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
54⅞	14⅞	Nor Cent Rv	z370	14	17	16	17	+ ¾
37⅞	23⅞	No In PS 1.32	22	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
55⅞	39⅞	NoNGas 2.60	70	51⅞	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅞
112	98⅞	No NG pf8.78	Y20	108	108⅞	108	108⅞	+2⅞
29⅞	21⅞	NoStaPw 1.70	62	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
101	81	NoStaPw pf 7	z180	100	100	98⅞	98⅞	—1⅞
68	55	NS Pw pf4.56	z110	67⅞	67⅞	67	67	— ½
63	48	NS Pw pf4.10	z100	57	57	57	57	+1
55⅞	44½	NS Pw pf3.60	z210	51	51	51	51	— ⅞
18⅞	8	Northgte .25	72	9½	9½	8⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	15⅞	Northrop 1	61	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—1
25	19½	Northp pf1.45	12	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
27	14⅞	Nwst Airl .45	304	28⅞	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	27	NwtBanc 1.40	18	35⅞	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅞	Nowst Ind	134	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
89⅞	42⅞	NwtInd pfA5	7	89	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅞
81	44⅞	NwtInd pfC5	10	80	80	79	80	
66⅞	36⅞	NwsIn pf4.20	12	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	
79	57	NwstStW 2.20	5	79	79⅞	79	79⅞	+1
33⅞	22⅞	Norton 1.50	37	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
54½	28½	Nort Simon	73	51	51	50⅞	51½	+ ⅛
54⅞	27⅞	Nort S pf1.60	24	51⅞	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	8⅞	NVF Co	15	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛

O

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	5⅞	Oak Elect .16	50	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	15	Oakite Pd .80	26	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22	+ ⅞
26⅞	12⅞	Occid Pet 1	1635	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
81	42	OccidPet pf 4	50	58⅞	59	58	59	+ ⅞
79⅞	41⅞	OccidP pf3.60	163	57⅞	58⅞	56⅞	58⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	23⅞	OccidP pf2.16	6	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+1⅞
27⅞	6⅞	Ogden Corp	106	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	13⅞	Ogden pf1.87	x18	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	OhioEdis 1.54	78	25½	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
71	57	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z420	66	66	65⅞	66	
71	55½	Oh Ed pf 4.40	z150	69	69	67⅞	67½	
61	47⅞	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z40	55½	55½	55	55	—1
28½	18	Okla GE 1.24	50	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
3-16	1-16	Okla GE rt	3479	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16	
13⅞	11	OklaGE pf.80	z590	13⅞	13⅞	13	13	
24	16⅞	OklaNGs 1.24	17	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
23⅞	13⅞	Olin Corp .88	208	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	10	Omarkin .49t	22	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25	12⅞	OneidaLt .70	13	24⅞	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅛
20⅞	12⅞	Opelika 1	9	19½	19½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	OrangeR 1.20	30	21⅞	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	35⅞	Otis Elev 2	196	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	+ ½
34⅞	12⅞	Outd Mar 1	197	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35⅞	+1
19	10	Outlet Co .65	19	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	22	OverTrns .80	82	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞	
46	31½	Owen Cng .75	67	45⅞	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅞
63⅞	38	Owen Ill 1.35	52	63	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	+ ½
107	69	OwenIT pf4.75	2	102½	102½	102⅞	102⅞	— ½
21	9⅞	Oxf Ind-A .60	35	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	

P-Q

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅞	22⅞	Pac GE 1.50	66	31¾	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	11⅞	PacinExp .80	56	28½	28⅞	28	28	— ⅞
29⅞	20⅞	Pac Ltg 1.60	42	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅞
31⅞	15⅞	PacPetrl .30e	230	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	PacPwL 1.28	66	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	14	Pac Swst Air	164	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+1
22	16½	Pac T&T 1.20	55	20	20⅞	19⅞	20	
99	75⅞	Pac T&T pf 6	z70	96½	96½	96½	96½	
18⅞	8⅞	Pac Tin .60a	31	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	6⅞	PalmBch .25	70	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	7⅞	PenAmS .20g	49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	PanAm WAir	910	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
43⅞	31⅞	Panh EP 1.80	128	35⅞	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	22⅞	Papercft .60	32	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
21⅞	10	Pargas .84	63	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17	
56½	30	Pargs pf2.64	2	48	48	48	48	+1½
50⅞	29½	ParkHan 1.50	21	42	42⅞	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅞	Park Pen .60	160	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
34⅞	5⅞	Penn Cent	533	7⅞	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
19⅞	8	Penn Dixie	38	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	10⅞	Penn Fruit	112	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
64⅞	37⅞	Penney JC 1	279	64⅞	66½	64⅞	66⅞	+1⅞
64⅞	37⅞	PennaCo pf	2	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ½
27⅞	20⅞	PaPwLt 1.60	57	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
114⅞	97⅞	Pa PLt pf8.60	z20	109	109	109	109	
110½	105⅞	Pa PLt pf8.40	z150	105⅞	106	105½	106	
69⅞	54⅞	Pa PLt pf4.50	z400	65½	65½	62⅞	62⅞	—1⅞
36⅞	17⅞	Pennwlt 1.20	99	31⅞	33	31	32⅞	+1⅞
57	35⅞	Pennwlt pf2.50	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	17⅞	Penwlt pf1.25	66	26⅞	28⅞	26⅞	28⅞	+1⅞
36	15⅞	PennzUn .80	238	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
51⅞	23	Penz U pf1.33	26	41⅞	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+ ½
22½	17	PeopDrg 1.10	4	20	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
39⅞	28	peopGas 2.08	58	37⅞	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
57⅞	38	PepsiCo 1	190	58	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	+1⅞
46⅞	17⅞	PerElmr .20g	109	40	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
42	27⅞	Pet Inc 1.20	24	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
23	16⅞	Pet Inc pf.80	13	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
29	20⅞	PetePaul 1.20	6	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
40⅞	30⅞	Petrolan .66	66	40⅞	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+1⅞
42	24⅞	Petrol pf1.37	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+1
22⅞	14⅞	Petrim 1.19g	18	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
39⅞	26⅞	Pfizer .60a	735	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
56½	34	Phelps D 2.10	166	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ½
25⅞	19	Phila El 1.64	020	23⅞	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
115	100	PhilEl pf8.75	z170	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	
102⅞	85	PhilaEl pf 7	z220	96⅞	97½	96⅞	97½	+ ⅞
68	51⅞	Phil El pf4.40	z150	62	62	62	62	— ½
65	50⅞	Phil El pf4.30	z50	59	59	59	59	—1½
58	45⅞	Phil El pf3.80	z110	53	53	53	53	+ x
55⅞	28	PhilMorr 1.20	313	56	57	56	56⅞	+1⅞
66⅞	50	PhilMor pf 4	z50	65	65	65	65	—1
25⅞	8	Philip Ind .16	96	16	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
30½	14	Phil Ind pf 1	2	21½	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ⅛
34⅞	20	Phill Pet 1.30	567	33½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	9⅞	Phil VH .48	140	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅞
23⅞	15	PiedNGs 1.20	31	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
60⅞	38	Pillsury 1.44	82	57	57⅞	56½	56⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	11	PionNGas .80	99	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	
41⅞	20⅞	PitneyB .48	116	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	PitForg .80	24	16½	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅞
90⅞	38⅞	PitFtW pf	z50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
49⅞	24⅞	Pittston .60	439	49½	49⅞	49	49	— ⅛
53⅞	13⅞	pevlen Resrch	130	21½	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—
3⅞	2⅞	PlesseyLt .1	2 429	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
130⅞	51	Polaroid .32	217	86⅞	86⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ½
23⅞	13½	Porfec 1.20	11	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅞
21⅞	16⅞	PortG El 1.30	27	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	
39⅞	23⅞	PotlatchF 1	34	34⅞	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+ ⅞
5-64	3-64	PotomElec rt	1041	5-64	5-64	1-16	1-16	
16⅞	12	Potom Elec. 1	82	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
62	49	Pot El pf 4.50						
37⅞	21½	PPG Ind 1.40	98	35⅞	35⅞	35	35⅞	— ⅛

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	18⅞	Pramrind .60	55	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
20⅞	11⅞	Premr I pf 90	20	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	
60⅞	40⅞	ProctGm 1.40	314	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	
20⅞	6⅞	ProdRsch .10	37	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	17⅞	PuSCol 1.12	155	23⅞	23⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅞	P Sv EG 1.64	128	27	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ⅛
101	80	PSEG pf6.80	z50	93	9	93	9	
22⅞	18	PSEG pf1.40	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	32⅞	PuSvIn 2.16	19	42½	43⅞	42½	43⅞	+1⅞
17⅞	12⅞	PS Ind pf1.08	z90	16	16	16	16	
16⅞	12	PS Ind pf1.04	z70	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	23⅞	PubS NH 1.64	43	29	29⅞	28⅞	29	
9⅞	4⅞	Pub'kInd .21t	42	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅞	12⅞	Pueblo In .38	32	16	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	PR Cemt .45	8	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅞	PugS PL 1.76	10	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	33⅞	Pullman 2	20	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
24	10⅞	Purex Cp .84	154	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30	17⅞	Purex pf1.35	4	29	30	29	30	+1
84	42	Purolatr 1.60	7	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	
49⅞	34⅞	Quak Oat 1	84	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
92	67	QuakOat pf 3	4	92	92	92	92	—1
38⅞	20⅞	QuakStOil .80	129	37⅞	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	+1⅞
20⅞	9⅞	Questor .50	43	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅞

R

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅞	19⅞	RalstonP .70	156	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	
29⅞	12⅞	Ramad .24b	157	30	30⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅞
26⅞	10	Ranco Inc .92	87	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	7⅞	Rapid Amer	202	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	
62⅞	28⅞	Rap A pf 2.25	3	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	19⅞	RaybstosM 1	24	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅞	Raymd Inl	43	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	16⅞	RAYTHEON .347		36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37	
37⅞	17⅞	Raytn pf 1.12	6	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅞
34⅞	18⅞	RCA 1	280	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
83½	52½	RCA cv pf 4	x15	79⅞	80⅞	79⅞	80⅞	+ ½
58	44	RCA pf 3.50	y30	52⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	+ ⅞
16⅞	4⅞	Reading Co	10	8	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅞	Reading 1 pf	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅞	Reading 2 pf	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	9⅞	Rdg Bate .25	181	28⅞	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅞
27	10⅞	RVEDMN .79bG					28⅞	2 8
43⅞	18	Reev Br 1.50	28	43	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Reich Ch .20	111	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
12⅞	7½	Reliab Str .60	27	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅞	Relian El .70	16	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
84	44⅞	RelianEl pf 3	2	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
52	27	Relian pf 1.60	2	47	48	47	48	
27⅞	7⅞	Republic Cp	396	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	26⅞	RepubStl 1.60	86	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	14⅞	Revco DS .29	32	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
27	15⅞	Revere Cop 1	51	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
76½	45⅞	Revlon 1	152	75⅞	76½	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	25⅞	Rex Chn 1.50	31	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
53	40	RexC pf2.50	2	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
43	30	RexC pf2.36	3	40½	41	40½	41	+ ⅞
64⅞	34⅞	Reyn Ind 2.40	320	64⅞	65	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
74⅞	34	Reyln pf 2.25	47	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	+1⅞
37	22½	ReynMet 1.10	303	28	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
83⅞	60	Rey M pf4.50	3	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	
32⅞	20⅞	Rheingo'd .70	321	31½	33	31½	33	+1⅞
21⅞	9⅞	Richrdson .80	6	16	16	15⅞	16	
67⅞	46⅞	RichMerrel 1	285	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅞
22	13⅞	RiegelP .60	20	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	RiegelTxt .80	6	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	8⅞	Rio Grnd .60	58	19	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	RioGrn pf.80	24	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	14⅞	Rite Aid .22	4	44⅞	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅞
31⅞	17	RivianaFds 1	15	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞	
7⅞	4⅞	RoanST 1.65g	136	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
37⅞	18⅞	RobshCon .73	31	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
26⅞	15⅞	Robrtsn 1.10	16	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25	
39⅞	21⅞	RobinsAH .40	148	28	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	21½	RochGs 1.20b	32	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
47½	31½	RochTel 1.32	3	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	
23½	7⅞	RVOCKOWER					15⅞	51
31½	18⅞	RockMtg 1.40	22	28⅞	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅞
97⅞	55½	RohmH 1.60b	82	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	— ⅞
26½	14⅞	Rohr Cp .80	39	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19	— ⅞
40⅞	19⅞	Rollinsinc .70	115	32⅞	33⅞	32	32⅞	+ ½
11⅞	5⅞	Ronson .25t	157	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+ ⅞
26⅞	15⅞	Roper Cp 1	7	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅞
36⅞	18⅞	RorerAm .72	44	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— 1
23⅞	11½	RoyCCola .54	255	23½	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+1⅞
48½	31⅞	Roy Dutch 2e	88	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
		Roy Dut fn2e	13	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	
12⅞	4⅞	Royal Ind	64	11⅞	11⅞	11	11⅞	
22⅞	10½	RTE Corp .24	50	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅞
41	26½	Rubbrmd .56	15	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅞
14⅞	4⅞	Rucker Co	235	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅞
29⅞	9⅞	Russ Tog .68	34	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅞
46⅞	24½	Ryder Sy .50	487	36	36½	35½	35⅞	— ⅞

S

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	22½	Safeway 1.30	162	39	39⅞	38⅞	39½	+ ⅞
17⅞	13	StJosLP 1.04	8	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
52	29⅞	StL Sa F 2.40	41	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51	+ ⅛
42⅞	28⅞	StRegisP 1.63	79	40⅞	40½	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	17	SanDGas 1.08	27	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	7⅞	Sanders Asso	466	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+1⅞
29⅞	9⅞	Sangamo .40	18	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
27½	16½	Sa Feind 1.60	178	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	
9½	6½	SFe Ind pf.50	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	12⅞	SanFeInt .30	40	35⅞	35⅞	34	34	—1
17⅞	7⅞	SarWelSci .30	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
19	4⅞	SavanhE 1.12	21	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
25½	12⅞	Saxon Ind	292	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
59	24⅞	Schaefer Cp	69	34⅞	35	34½	34⅞	+ ½
31⅞	19⅞	Schenley 1.40	42	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	17⅞	Schenl pf 1.40	193	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
7	6	Schnly pf .50	2	7⅞	7	7	7	
71⅞	40⅞	SchrgPlg .80	133	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
85	53	SchlitzBr 1.40	x43	72	74	72	74	+2⅞
100⅞	51⅞	Schlmbr 1.40	28	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
24⅞	11⅞	SCM Corp	412	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	SCOA Ind .60	128	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅞
29⅞	14⅞	Scott L Fd .56	34	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+1⅞
24⅞	10⅞	Scott Fetz .80	189	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
25	10⅞	Scott For .60	29	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
35	27½	Scott Paper 1	161	26½	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	25⅞	Scovill 1.40	33	48	48⅞	48	48⅞	+ ⅞
60⅞	34½	Scovil pf2.50	9	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Scud Duo Vst	27	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9½	6⅞	Scuddr pf.16g	2	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
46⅞	22⅞	SbCL In 2.20	91	46⅞	46⅞	46	46⅞	
16	4½	SbdWorld Air	995	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
29⅞	10	Seagrve .50b	16	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
69½	33⅞	Searl GD 1.30	66	68⅞	68½	67⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
83	51	Sears R 1.20a	287	82⅞	83⅞	82⅞	83⅞	+1⅞
26⅞	11⅞	Seatrain Line	333	15⅞	16⅞	15½	16	+ ⅞
33	11	Sedco Inc .08	123	32⅞	33⅞	32½	32½	+ ½
31⅞	12	Servmt .50b	190	32	32½	31⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
54½	35⅞	Shell Oil 2.40	133	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞	+ ⅞
39	27⅞	Shell Tr 1.39e	3	32½	32½	32⅞	32⅞	
		ShllT fn1.39e	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
25	11	ShellerGl .80	24	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞	21½	+ ⅞
23⅞	15	ShelGl pf1.40	3	23	23	23	23	+ ⅞
27	16	ShellGl pf1.35	8	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
50⅞	26	Sherw Wm 2	99	48⅞	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
90½	56½	Sher W pf4.40	250	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
42½	17½	Shulton .80b	23	31	31⅞	30⅞	31	
15½	5⅞	Siegel HI	70	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
20	14⅞	SierraPac .80	46	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	11½	Signal Co .60	212	17	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
50½	27	Signal pf2.20	17	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞	40	+1⅞
50½	25⅞	Signode 1.10	30	50⅞	50⅞	50	50⅞	
11⅞	3⅞	Simm Prec	358	6	7	5⅞	6⅞	+ ⅞
70⅞	39	Simmn 1.40a	3	69⅞	69⅞	69	67⅞	— ⅛
107⅞	62½	SimpPat .88b	206	107⅞	108	106	107⅞	— ½
85⅞	53⅞	SingerCo 2.40	352	73⅞	75⅞	73⅞	75	+1⅞
110	69	Singer pf3.50	13	95	96⅞	95	96	+2
51	29⅞	Skelly Oil 1	112	47	47½	45½	45½	—1⅞
41⅞	13⅞	Skil Corp	43	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅞
34⅞	13⅞	Skyline .20	143	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ½
50½	25½	SmithAO 1.40	8	49⅞	50	49½	49½	— ⅞
41⅞	12	Smith Intl .40	47	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅞
57	37½	Smith KF 2	125	55⅞	55½	54½	55½	+ ⅞
26	16	Smucker .70	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
17⅞	8⅞	Sola Bas .50	43	16½	16⅞	15⅞	15½	— ⅞
14	4⅞	Sonesta	61	6⅞	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ ⅞
17⅞	12½	Sonest pf1.25	3	16	16	16	16	
19⅞	12⅞	Sony Cp .03g	222	19	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ½
		Sony fn.03g	8	17	17	17	17	
40½	20½	SooLine 1.75g	11	40	40½	40	40⅞	+ ½
21½	10	SOS Cons .44	7	17½	17½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅞
31½	19⅞	SCar EG 1.33	73	26½	26⅞	26⅞	26½	
29	21	SoJerInd 1.52	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	18⅞	Southdwn Inc	98	39½	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
36½	19⅞	Sodwn pf1.80	46	34⅞	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅞
21⅞	12½	SoeastPS 1.28	19	19⅞	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
35½	23	SouCalE 1.50	258	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32	+1
28⅞	19	South Co 1.26	724	25½	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
38⅞	26	SouInGE 1.80	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
60⅞	37⅞	SouNGas 1.40	66	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅞
43	21⅞	Sou Pac 1.80	123	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42½	— ⅛
75⅞	40	SouthrnRy 3a	102	75½	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅞
15⅞	12½	South Ry pf 1	9	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
28	22½	SouUGas 1.26	16	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
26	11	Sw Airm .37t	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
17	9⅞	Swest PS .74	197	14½	14½	14⅞	14½	
12	7	Sparton .40	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
59⅞	32½	Sperry Hut 1	60	41⅞	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+ ⅞
40⅞	18⅞	SprryR .25g	373	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
26⅞	9½	Sprague El	189	14½	15⅞	14⅞	15	+ ⅞
18½	13	SpringsMill 1	5	17½	17½	17⅞	17½	
26½	17⅞	SquareD .80a	204	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
77⅞	50⅞	Squibb B 1.50	137	76⅞	76⅞	74⅞	74½	—1½
79½	51½	Squibb B pf 2	7	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅞
39⅞	28⅞	StaleyMI 1.40	26	36⅞	36½	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
54½	28⅞	StBrands 1.60	120	47⅞	48⅞	47⅞	48	— ½
61	47⅞	StdBrd pf3.50	z10	57	57	57	57	— ½
51	22⅞	StBrPaint .40	60	50⅞	51	50⅞	53	+3
19½	16	Std Intl .28	54	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	8	Std Kollsman	63	9½	9½	9½	9½	
58	36	StOilCal 2.80	512	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58	+ ⅞
59½	35	StOilInd 2.30	204	59⅞	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅞
78⅞	49⅞	StdOilNJ .90g	353	78⅞	78⅞	77⅞	78	— ⅞
85½	51	StdOilOh 2.70	87	76	76	74	74	—1⅞
65	48½	StO Oh pf3.75	z20	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64½	
14⅞	4⅞	Std Press	286	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅞	5	StPrudent .66	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
60⅞	37⅞	Stnly Wk 1.60	7	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	6½	Stanray .40	33	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19	13⅞	Starrett .80	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
44	25⅞	Stauf Ch 1.80	64	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
12	6⅞	Sterch Br .48	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
44	27½	SterlDrug .80	248	43⅞	44½	43½	44⅞	+ ⅞
81½	52½	Sterl D pf1.50	6	82⅞	82½	81	82	+5
44⅞	25½	StevensJ 2.40	127	35⅞	35⅞	35	35	— ⅞
36	22⅞	StewWar 1.80	33	32⅞	34	32⅞	34	+1⅞
27⅞	15⅞	Stoke VanC 1	x190	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅞
15⅞	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	y100	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
44	25	Stone W 1.90	15	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	StoneCont .36	31	11	11	10⅞	11	
30⅞	14	StorerBrd .50	150	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
61⅞	35⅞	StudWor 1.20	172	61⅞	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞	+1
97	67½	Stu Wor pfB5	3	97½	97½	97⅞	97⅞	+1⅞
46⅞	25⅞	St W pfA 1.40	6	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	23	Sub Prop 1.60	11	45⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	30½	Sub Prop wl	7	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
20	11	SuCrest .80	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
33½	14	Sun Chem .40	39	23⅞	24	23½	24	+ ½
54½	38⅞	SunOil 1b	16	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅞
45⅞	30⅞	Sun Oil pf2.25	91	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ½
27	15	Sunbeam .80	148	24	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅞
30⅞	12⅞	Sundstrnd .80	84	26½	27½	26½	26⅞	+ ⅞
51⅞	35	Sunds pf3.50	13	48⅞	49	48⅞	48⅞	+ ½
18⅞	8⅞	Sunsh M .52b	71	16⅞	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅞
29½	17⅞	Sup Valu 1.10	8	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅞
188	91	Supr Oil 1.40	189	179½	181½	179	179	
35	16	Supmk G .40	126	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
40½	18⅞	Supmk pf1.30	1	40	40	40	40	+2⅞
7	4⅞	SurvyFd .17g	98	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅞
25⅞	12½	Swank .60a	60	25	25	25	25	
38	22	Swift Co .70	80	37	37½	36⅞	37⅞	+ ⅞
45	19½	Sybron .60	38	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
75½	43	Sybron pf2.40	2	57	57	57	57	— ⅞
28⅞	7⅞	Systron Donn	472	13½	15⅞	13½	14⅞	+1½

T

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	13⅞	Talf Brd .60	526	35⅞	37⅞	35⅞	37⅞	+3
24½	12	Talcott 1.10	108	22	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ½
38⅞	6⅞	Talley Ind	164	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅞	9½	Talley pfB 1	27	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½	
28	17⅞	Tampa El .80	44	25	25⅞	25	25	
66½	30	Tandy Corp	97	65	66⅞	63	66½	+1⅞
25	11½	TappanCo .40	40	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Tech Mtr .09f	52	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
55	28	Technicon Cp	156	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
74⅞	19½	Tektronix	174	39	40⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
40	13	Toledyne .63f	529	29	29⅞	28½	28½	— ½
156	60⅞	Teled pf3.50	2	112½	115½	112½	115½	+1½
84	59⅞	Teledyne pf 6	3	79½	79½	79	79	— ½
25⅞	9⅞	Telex Cp	1321	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅞	Temple I .25	41	24⅞	24⅞	23½	23½	— ⅞
28⅞	17⅞	Tenneco 1.32	424	28	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
9	3⅞	Tennec wr A	467	9	9⅞	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
104½	66½	Tennec pf5.50	10	104½	104½	103½	103½	— ½
37½	24	Texaco 1.60	844	37½	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	22⅞	TexETrn 1.52	282	44⅞	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	26	TexGast 1.52	36	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	26	Tex G pf1.52	23	36	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	13	Tex G Sul .60	333	20	20	19½	19½	— ½
38	20⅞	Texas Ind 1b	15	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
134½	61⅞	Texasinst .80	128	90⅞	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	31½	TexOilGas	45	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
24⅞	13⅞	TexPLd .50g	8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
64½	45⅞	Tex Util 1.92	104	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅞
30	15⅞	Textron .90	x66	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
39½	25½	Textr pf2.08	x5	36	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	16½	Textr pf1.40	x14	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7	Thiokol .40	216	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	24½	ThomBet 1.04	49	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	+ ⅞
24⅞	12⅞	Thom Ind .40	x21	22	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
47⅞	21⅞	ThomJW .25g	26	46½	46½	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅞
29⅞	11⅞	Thrift Dr .70	82	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
34	16⅞	TI Corp 1.20	25	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	10	TidewatM .40	13	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
49½	25½	Time Inc 1.90	109	48⅞	48⅞	48	48⅞	+ ⅞
45½	24⅞	TimesMir .50	181	44	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+1⅞
37⅞	25⅞	Timken 1.80	36	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
27⅞	12⅞	TishRlty .40b	22	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
21	8⅞	TobinPck .60	39	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
34	18⅞	Todd Sh 1.20	5	25½	25½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
35½	27½	ToledoE 1.80	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	9⅞	Toot Rol .40b	33	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	— ⅞
67½	46½	Trane Co .90	30	61	61	60⅞	60⅞	—1
41⅞	19⅞	Trans U 1.30	121	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ½
24⅞	9⅞	Trans W Air	437	20⅞	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅞
26⅞	11	TrnWAir pf	13	17	17	16⅞	17	
13⅞	6⅞	TrnWFin .40f	37	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
26⅞	11⅞	Transmra .55	430	8⅞	16½	18	18	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅞	Transcon .20	96	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
24½	4½	Transcll Inv	497	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Transitron	97	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
38⅞	25	Travelrs .80	312	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
48½	35	Travelrs pf 2	17	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
21½	18⅞	TravLodg .25	104	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅞
23⅞	21⅞	TriCon 1.21g	55	29½	30⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅞
38⅞	31	TriCon pf2.50	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	10⅞	TriangInd .80	21	22	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
35⅞	27½	Tropicana	77	34½	34⅞	34	34	— ⅛
39½	22⅞	TRW Inc 1a	154	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	38	— ⅞
87	54	TRW pf4.50	6	86	86	84⅞	84⅞	—1⅞
97	59	TRW pf4.40	7	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	
241	150	TRW pf4.25	1	241	241	241	241	
20	13½	Tucsn GE .72	39	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ½
20½	6	Twent Cent	265	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	6	Tyler Corp	95	17⅞	18	17½	18	+ ½

U

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅞	12½	UAL Inc	513	31	31½	30½	30⅞	
30⅞	11	UAL pf.40	750	27⅞	28	27½	27⅞	
39⅞	21⅞	UARCO 1.10	35	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
27	19⅞	UGI Cp 1.28	6	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	9½	UMC Ind .72	38	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
14	6⅞	Unarco .40	30	14	14⅞	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
33⅞	21⅞	UniINV 1.38e	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
38⅞	23⅞	Un Camp 1	266	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	29½	Un Carbide 2	653	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4⅞	Union Corp	27	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22½	16½	Un Elec 1.28	161	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅞	— ⅛
68	55	Un El pf4.50	z100	64	64	64	64	+1
54½	43½	UnEl pf3.50	z410	49	49	48	48	
40⅞	23⅞	UnOilCal 1.60	281	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+1½
57⅞	34⅞	UOCal pf2.50	34	53½	54	52½	54	
51½	29⅞	Un Pac Cp 2	93	51⅞	51½	51	51½	
47⅞	25½	Union pacif 2	46	47½	48⅞	47½	48⅞	+1⅞
7⅞	6⅞	Un Pac pf .40	6	7½	7½	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅞
57⅞	36⅞	Unionom 1.60	19	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
22⅞	12⅞	Uniroyal .70	1140	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
112	97	Uniroyal pf 8	z120	106⅞	106⅞	106½	106½	
46⅞	21⅞	Unishops .40	44	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
40½	23⅞	Unit Air 1.80	172	35½	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+1⅞
20⅞	12½	UnBrands .30	375	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
76½	48⅞	U Brd pf3.20	263	73½	75	73½	75	+2
19⅞	11½	U Brd pf1.20	77	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
12½	8	UnitCp .25g	41	10	10⅞	10	10⅞	
14⅞	5⅞	Unit Fin Cal	72	10½	10½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21	12½	Unit Gas .80	43	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
13	4½	Unit Ind .20	53	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅞	4⅞	Unit In pf.42	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
50⅞	41½	UnJersBks 2	1	47	47	47	47	
29⅞	17	UnitMM 1.30	89	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+ ⅞
20⅞	8½	Un Nuclr	28	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
5⅞	1⅞	Unit Pk Min	23	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
45⅞	31½	US FidG 2.20	29	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	32½	US Finl .05e	85	40⅞	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅞
36⅞	22	USForS 2.36g	22	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅞
30⅞	17⅞	USFregt 1.40	118	25½	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅞
66	42⅞	USGypsm 3	44	61⅞	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
37	25	USGyp pf1.80	37	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ½
28	11⅞	US Indust .60	140	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
20½	9⅞	US Leasg .28	32	18½	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅞
35	21⅞	US PlyCh .84	75	32½	33½	32½	33⅞	+ ⅞
82	64	USPCh pf5.50	z100	79	79	79	79	
36	22	USPCh pf1.20	11	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
26½	13⅞	US Shoe .88	116	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
40⅞	20⅞	US Smelt 1b	43	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅞
73	60	USSme pf5.50	1	72	72	72	72	—1
39½	28⅞	US Steel 2.40	342	31½	32	31⅞	31⅞	
34⅞	16½	USTobac 1.20	101	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
25	14⅞	Unit Util .92	153	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
9⅞	5⅞	Unit Util wt	56	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
31⅞	18⅞	UnUt pf1.25	20	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅞
37⅞	21⅞	Un Ut pf1.50	77	33	33	33	33	— ½
39⅞	21⅞	U Leaf 1.50	10	36⅞	37	36½	36⅞	— ⅞
36⅞	19⅞	UnivOilP .40	186	24⅞	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅞
99⅞	13⅞	Univer Comp	330	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
59½	32⅞	Upjohn 1.60	212	52⅞	53⅞	52	52⅞	— ⅞
21⅞	9½	Uris Bldg .40	166	18½	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅞
41	21⅞	USLIFE .50	49	39⅞	39⅞	39	39	+ ⅛
26	21	USM slp wi	35	25	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
23	17⅞	USM pf1.50	z20	20⅞	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
65½	36½	UtahCdn .60	12½	64⅞	65⅞	63⅞	65⅞	+1⅞
37⅞	26⅞	Utah PL 1.92	22	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛

V

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅞	9⅞	Varian Assoc	386	17⅞	18⅞	17	18⅞	+1½
40⅞	16⅞	VCACorp .40	78	24	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅞
27	16½	VCA Cp pf.80	8	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
53	26⅞	Veeder 1.60	35	35⅞	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+ ⅞
17½	10	Vendo Co .60	19	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅞
47	20½	VF Corp 1.10	17	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
21	13⅞	Viacom wd	57	20⅞	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅞
31	10	VictComp .50	68	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26	+ ⅞
10	3⅞	Villager	44	8⅞	8⅞	8	8	
25½	23	VaComw .80	9	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
25⅞	17⅞	VaEIPw 1.12	145	23⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
115½	103	VaEP pf8.84	z18	111	111	111	111	
108	86	Va EP pf7.72	z700	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
76½	62	Va E&P pf 5	z50	72	72	72	72	— ⅞
26⅞	7½	Vornado	171	27	27⅞	25⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
34⅞	14	VSI Corp .48	8	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
24	16⅞	Vulcan Mat 1	11	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
15⅞	10	VWR Unit .72	3	14½	14½	14½	14½	

W

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	47	Wab R pf4.50	z60	59	60	59	60	+1⅞
64½	45½	WachCp 1.20	5	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
27	24⅞	WachRlt .52g	48	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	14⅞	Walgreen 1	47	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ½
50⅞	33	WalkrH 1.20a	x107	38	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅞
22⅞	18⅞	WallBusF .40	26	20⅞	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+1⅞
25⅞	12	WallMury .60	18	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
41	23	WallM pf1.70	12	40	40	39	39	—1
8⅞	3⅞	Walworth Co	18	5⅞	5⅞	5	5⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	18⅞	Wang Labs	133	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35⅞	+1⅞
28⅞	8½	Ward Foods	43	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
24	10	Warnaco .60	17	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	— ⅞
76⅞	52	WarLam 1.20	171	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+1⅞
36½	20⅞	WarnSwa 1	65	31	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	23	Wash Gs 1.80	10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
15⅞	11⅞	Wash Sil .70a	9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
24	17⅞	WashWP 1.36	23	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23	+ ⅞
32	9⅞	Watkin Johns	66	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
15⅞	8⅞	Wayn Gos .76	16	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
12⅞	5⅞	Wean Unit	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅞
18⅞	6⅞	Weathrhd	89	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
12½	5⅞	Webb Del E	678	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1
43⅞	27½	Weis Mkt .92	4	43	43½	43	43⅞	+ ⅞
6⅞	3	Welbilt Corp	26	5½	5½	5⅞	5½	
46⅞	29	WellsFar 1.60	10	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
28⅞	12	WescF 1.17f	34	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
25⅞	14⅞	WestTra .50	16	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
		WstTr fn.50	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	
29½	16⅞	WtPtPep .25g	49	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
26⅞	6⅞	WstnAir 2.19f	66	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—1
39⅞	32	Wn Banc 1.30	92	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
25⅞	14½	Wstn Md 1.60	13	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ½
23½	10⅞	Westn Pac	150	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
51½	31	WnUnion 1.40	x552	49⅞	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
85½	66	Wn Un pf 6	1	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
98½	64½	Wn Un pf4.60	12	95⅞	97	95⅞	97	+2
115	76	Wn Un pf4.90	3	112	113	111⅞	113	+4½
83⅞	53⅞	Westg El 1.80	441	83	83⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅞	Westvco 1.05	19	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25⅞	
35⅞	21⅞	Weyberg 1.20	8	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
62⅞	34	Weyerhs .80	708	60⅞	60⅞	60	60⅞	+ ⅛
127½	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	29	123⅞	125	123⅞	125	+ ⅞
21⅞	9⅞	WheelPitt Sil	211	14½	14½	14	14⅞	— ½
68½	44	WheelPitt 6pf	z70	53	53	52½	52½	+ ⅛
58	35½	WheelPitt 5pf	z30	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅞
82	45	Whirl Cp .60	58	81⅞	82⅞	81⅞	82	+ ⅛
22⅞	8	WhiteCon .40	835	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
34⅞	28½	Whit C pfC 3	12	33⅞	33½	33½	33½	
31	9	WhiteCrss .44	241	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅞
32⅞	9½	White Motor	325	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
19⅞	5	Whittaker	1445	10	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
41⅞	20	WickesCorp 1	82	36⅞	37	36½	36½	+ ⅛
13⅞	6	WiebiStr .25b	75	13½	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	27⅞	Will Ross .40	22	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
42⅞	15½	Williams Bro	224	40	40⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ½
26½	14½	WmsBro wl	154	25	25⅞	24½	25	— ½
37⅞	16	Wms Br pf.80	19	35½	36	35½	36	+ ½
42	26½	Winn Dx 1.08	64	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
45	28⅞	Winn Dixie B	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
28	14½	Winnbgo Ind	52	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
26	18⅞	WisElPw 1.48	30	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
115	107⅞	WisEP pf8.90	z150	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	
19½	14⅞	Wisc PS 1.16	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
29½	14⅞	Witco Ch .92	28	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	7	Wolv WW .50	127	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅞
22	13⅞	Womelco .44	9	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅞	
26½	9½	Woods Cp .48	16	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	
53	25⅞	Woolwth 1.20	283	52⅞	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅞
74⅞	40	Woolw pf2.20	8	74⅞	74⅞	72⅞	72⅞	—1½
11⅞	5	World A'rwy	187	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
172	88⅞	Wrigley 3a	70	164	167	164	164	
15	7⅞	Wurlitzer .40	5	12½	12½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛

X

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
115⅞	65⅞	Xerox Cp .80	522	99⅞	100⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞
37⅞	12⅞	Xtra Inc	41	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28½	

Y

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21½	14⅞	Yngs SD 1.20	8	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛

Z

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	19⅞	Zale Corp .64	24	41	41½	40⅞	41½	+ ⅞
36	16⅞	Zale pfA .80	3	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
39½	11⅞	Zapata Norn	147	39⅞	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ½
74	24⅞	ZapaNor pf 2	x2	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+3⅞
42½	20	Zayre Corp	38	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	22½	Zenith R 1.40	160	47½	47½	46⅞	46⅞	+1
38	13⅞	Zurn Ind .28	124	22⅞	22½	22	22	— ⅛

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 8, 1971

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.16	2.37
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.97	7.67
Incom	4.22	4.62
Insur	9.32	10.21
Advisrs	5.53	6.10
Aetna Fd	9.37	10.77
Affiliatd	7.54	8.16
Afutre	9.46	9.46
All Am F	.81	.87
Allstate	10.92	11.74
Alpha Fd	11.91	13.02
Amcap	6.36	6.95
Am Bus	3.36	3.64
Am Dvln	11.00	12.02
Am Eqty	5.32	5.81
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.92	9.75
Incme	9.51	10.39
Invest	8.97	9.80
Specl	9.27	
Stock	9.25	10.11
Am Grth	6.76	7.39
Am Inv	5.73	5.73
Am Mut	9.37	10.24
AmN Gth	3.41	3.73
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.54	9.36
Grwth	11.47	12.59
Incme	8.23	9.02
Fd Inv	9.16	10.04
Vent	42.52	45.60
Astron	4.90	5.36
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.77	6.27
Fund B	7.99	8.68
Stock	6.22	6.85
Sci Cp	4.75	5.16
Babson		
Bayrck	8.54	9.33
Beacon	14.26	14.26
Berg Knt	8.95	8.95
Berk Gth	6.76	7.27
Blair Fd	6.35	7.49
Bondstk	6.60	7.21
Boston St	8.26	9.03
Bost Fdn	11.55	12.63
Boston	8.32	9.15
Brwn Fd	3.81	4.16
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.95	16.26
Candn	17.40	21.24
Divid	3.32	4.19
NatW S	10.71	11.73
NY Vnt	16.32	17.87
BusM Fd	7.51	8.34
CG Fd	9.81	10.61
Capamr	8.72	8.70
Capit Inv	3.53	3.87
Capit Shr	65.7	7.13
Cent Shr	12.75	13.93
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.69	12.77
Com St	1.76	1.72
Grwth	5.34	5.84
Incom	7.64	8.35
Specl	1.85	2.02
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	7.50	8.20
Fund	9.65	10.59
Frnt	86.11	87.93
Shrhd	11.69	12.73
Specl	9.33	10.25
Chemcl	17.35	19.51
Colonial:		
Equty	4.35	4.75
Fund	11.20	12.24
Grwth	6.45	7.05
Incom	9.67	10.57
Vent	unavail	
Col Grth	13.34	13.34
ComS Bd	5.17	5.62
Cwlth AB	1.42	1.55
Cwlth C	1.75	1.97
Comp As	10.10	11.07
Compet	7.03	7.70
Comp Bd	9.33	10.14
Comp Fd	10.13	11.07
Comstk	4.52	4.94
Concord	unavail	
Consol In	11.25	12.00
Contl MI	8.76	8.15
Cont Gth	10.13	10.23
Corp Ld	15.731	7.24
Cnty Cap	13.32	144.8
Crn WDiv	6.15	6.72
Crn WDal	7.06	7.72
deVgh M	69.89	69.89
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.24	13.38
Delwr	13.31	14.55
Delta	7.43	8.17
Dodg Cox	15.66	15.66
Drexel	14.46	14.46
Dreyf Fd	12.25	13.42
Dreyf Lv	13.97	15.31
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.11	11.05
Grwth	12.89	14.09
Incom	6.22	6.80
Specl	9.15	10.00
Stock	13.92	15.21
Eberst	14.42	15.76
Egret	13.73	14.38
Emrg Sc	6.39	6.98
Energy	13.31	13.31
Entprse	6.56	7.17
Equity	9.43	10.31
Equt Gth	8.91	9.77
Equt Pro	4.43	4.85
Fairfd	10.75	11.75
Farm Bu	10.52	10.52
Fid Dest	7.30	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.43	13.58
Contr	9.62	10.51
Essex	14.15	15.46
Evrst	13.58	14.84
Fidel	16.23	17.74
Purtn	10.54	11.63
Salem	5.51	6.02
Trend	24.30	26.56
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	4.45	4.88
Indust	3.89	4.25
Incom	5.97	6.54
Vent	4.48	4.91
FstF Va	11.51	12.58
Fst Investors:		
Disco	8.54	9.36
Grwth	9.26	10.15
Stock	9.97	10.93
Fst Multi	9.20	9.35
Fst Nat	7.82	8.55
Fst Siera	45.47	49.96
Flet Cap	6.48	
Flet Fnd	5.46	
Fla Gth	6.07	6.64
Fnd Gth	4.53	4.95
Founders Group:		
Grwth	15.72	17.26
Incom	13.45	14.73
Mutal	8.93	9.65
Specl	10.74	11.74
Foursq	10.66	11.65
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.55	9.87
Grwth	6.46	7.03
Util	6.22	6.82
Incom	2.17	2.33
Fd fr/Mut	10.51	10.51
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.76	10.62
Impac	8.07	8.84
Inc Trd	13.11	14.33
Pilot	7.65	8.39
Fund Am	5.77	9.61
Gatewy	9.60	10.23
Gen Sec	10.13	10.13
Gibraltr	7.97	6.05
Group Sec:		
Apex F	8.40	9.20
Bal Fd	8.97	9.81
Com St	13.22	14.45
GrthFd A	8.73	9.54
Grth Ind	20.51	20.51
Guardn	261.2	25.12
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.77	5.24
Gth	7.86	8.57
Harbor	8.43	9.21
H&C Fd	12.54	12.84
H&C Lev	10.41	10.41
Hedb Gor	8.05	8.05
Hedge	11.41	12.52
Heritge	2.59	2.82
H Mann	15.81	16.47
Hubsmn	3.69	4.03
ICM Finl	7.74	8.49
ISI Group:		
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	4.40	4.80
Tr shrs	12.14	13.23
Tr unit	3.23	
Imp Cap	9.68	10.59
Imp Gth	7.39	8.08
Inc Fd A	14.37	15.70
Inc FdB	6.95	7.62
Indstry	5.32	5.83
INTGN	9.79	10.33
Inv CoA	13.42	14.67
Inv Guid	9.02	9.02
Inves Bcs	12.73	13.91
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	4.74	5.15
Mut	10.05	10.92
Prog	4.38	4.76
Stock	19.61	21.32
Select	9.13	9.82
Var Py	7.39	8.03
Inv Resh	4.97	5.43
Istel	21.51	22.18
Ivy	8.30	8.30
J Hncock	7.97	8.66
Johnstn	21.83	21.83
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	10.29	11.29
Cus B1	18.88	19.71
Cus B2	19.69	21.49
Cus B4	8.39	9.16
Cus K1	7.99	8.72
Cus K2	5.25	5.74
Cus S1	18.83	20.55
Cus S2	10.70	11.68
Cus S3	8.06	8.80
Cus S4	4.92	5.37
Polar	3.89	4.27
Knickb	7.53	8.25
Knick Gt	9.95	10.90
Lenox Fd	6.76	7.38
Lex Grth	9.67	10.57
Lex Rsch	15.80	17.26
Liberty	6.38	6.97
Lfe Stk	5.76	6.30
Life Inv	7.92	8.66
Linc Nat	10.95	11.97
Ling	4.55	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	30.95	30.95
Capit	11.50	11.50
Mut	14.54	14.54
Magna In	8.80	9.62
Manhtn	5.26	5.75
Mkt Grth	6.0	56.85
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.46	9.27
Mass	11.30	12.38
Mass Inc	15.28	16.70
M assGth	12.java	03.49
Mass Tr	14.43	15.80
Mates	4.51	4.51
Mathers	13.	8168
Moody Cp	12.31	13.45
Moody's	13.01	14.22
MIF Fd	9.32	9.75
MIF Gth	5.66	6.12
MuUS Gv	10.88	11.05
Mu OmG	5.75	6.25
Mu Omin	10.68	11.61
Mut Shrs	16.77	16.77
Mut Trst	1.99	1.99
NEA Mut	10.64	10.86
Nat Ind	11.05	11.05
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.28	12.33
Bond	5.07	5.54
Divid	4.48	4.90
Grwth	9.55	10.44
Pf Stk	7.48	8.17
Incom	5.45	5.97
Stock	8.43	9.21
Nel Grth	9.46	10.58
Neuw Cer	6.34	6.82
Neuw Fd	01.74	10.74
New Wld	13.21	14.44
Newton	15.36	16.78
Nich Strg	13.50	13.50
Noreast	15.17	15.17
Ocngph	7.55	7.55
Omega	6.38	6.53
100 Fund	14.27	15.60
101 Fund	9.55	10.44
One WmS	15.22	15.22
O'Feil	13.28	13.28
Oppenh	8.17	8.93
Opp AIM	11.85	12.96
OTC Sec	10.37	11.27
Pace Fnd	8.18	8.94
Paul Rev	8.75	9.56
Penn Sq	8.40	8.40
Pa Mut	4.89	4.89
Phila	14.90	16.33
Pilgrim	10.03	10.96
Pine St	10.05	12.05
Pion Ent	7.72	8.44
Pion Fnd	12.12	13.25
Plan Inv	11.01	12.03
Pilgrth	13.10	14.32
Pierce Funds:		
Grwth	25.63	25.63
N Era	0.19	10.19
N Hor	27.57	27.57
Pro Fund	10.68	10.68
Pro Portf	7.12	7.78
Provdnt	4.97	5.43
Prud Sys	10.72	11.71
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.93	8.67
Georg	14.33	5.66
Grth	10.32	11.28
Incom	8.46	9.25
Invest	7.82	8.55
Vista	8.22	8.98
Voyag	7.03	7.68
Revere	11.06	12.09
Rinfret	15.92	16.50
Schustr	16.76	18.34
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spcl	33.93	33.93
Bal	15.78	15.78
Com St	10.37	10.37
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.52	3.86
Invest	8.14	8.92
Ultra	7.34	8.04
Selec Am	9.84	10.64
Sel SpecS	16.55	18.09
Semi Gth	8.58	9.33
Sham Fd	11.78	11.78
Shear Ap	30.25	33.06
Sh Dean	18.61	8.61
Side	10.02	10.98
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.82	10.73
Invest	11.56	12.63
Trust	9.30	10.16
Smith B	10.07	10.07
Swst Inv	9.42	10.18
Swinv Gt	7.05	7.62
Sover Inv	13.64	14.93
Spectra	7.32	8.02
StFrm Gt	unavail	
State St	47.27	47.52
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.90	4.27
Asso F	1.34	1.47
Fiduc	7.17	7.86
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	20.16	20.16
Cap Op	9.21	9.21
Stock	14.24	14.24
Supervisd Inv:		
Grth	7.44	8.15
Sumit	10.87	11.97
Tech	7.67	8.36
Syncr Gt	9.89	10.81
TMR Ap	13.56	14.49
Teachrs	10.49	10.93
Technci	3.84	4.20
Temp Gt	24.37	26.62
Towr MR	5.53	6.04
Tran Cap	7.63	8.29
Trav Eq	10.48	11.45
Tudor Fd	12.58	13.75
TwnC Gt	unavail	
TwnC Inc	unavail	
Unit Mut	10.44	1.41
Unifd	10.32	11.28
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.23	15.66
Nat Inv	7.89	8.62
Un Cap	10.38	11.34
Whitch	13.06	14.27
United Funds:		
Accm	7.51	8.23
Con Gr	13.01	14.26
Con Inc	11.86	13.00
Incom	13.77	15.09
Scien	7.91	8.67
Vang	9.93	10.88
UFd Can	7.41	8.10
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.97	7.64
Incom	5.36	5.87
Spl Sit	5.82	6.38
Vnces spl	8.91	9.74
Vangrbt	7.13	7.79
Vangd	4.87	5.32
Var IndP	5.01	5.45
Viking	6.44	7.09
WallSt In	8.69	9.50
Wash Mu	13.08	14.20
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	20.96	22.30
Ivest	16.25	17.76
Morg	10.86	11.87
Techv	8.31	
Trust	11.67	12.75
We'lst	12.45	13.61
Welltn	11.83	12.93
Windr	10.01	10.94
West Ind	6.66	7.28
Winco Fd	5.71	6.24
Winfield	4.49	4.91
Wisc Fd	6.47	7.29
Worth	2.96	2.96
Zeigler	10.33	11.29

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 8, 1971

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
11818	Abitibi	7¼	7	7⅛	
1400	Acklands	6⅛	6	6	
300	Agra Ind	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
812	Alpla GT	49¼	49⅛	49¼	+ ¼
2260	Argus of C	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
1125	Atl Sug	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4910	Bk Nova S	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
11302	Bell Can	48	47⅝	47¾	
6900	Block Bros	4.20	4.05	4.15	+.15
3535	Bovis	2.10	1.95	1.95	—.05
3025	Burns	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
3435	Calg Pow	26½	25⅞	26	— ¾
200	Can Malt	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
1000	Can Pack	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
5675	Can Perm Mtg	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
3120	Cdn Hydro	17	16¾	17	
16400	Cdn Im Bk	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
9474	Cdn Ind Gas	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
1325	Cdn Tire	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
1595	Cdn Wstgh	14	14	14	
1953	Capital Div	1.25	1.15	1.20	+.10
4665	Chemcell	5¼	5	5	
400	Colum Cel	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
150	Cmwlth H Inns	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
2390	Con Build	1.70	1.65	1.65	—.05
4560	Consum Gas	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
2000	Crush Int	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
100	Cygnus A	5¼	5¼	5¼	
600	Cygnus B	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2382	Dom Fdrs	25	24⅞	25	
1665	Dom Stores	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
283	duPont Can	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
430	Dylx Div A	5½	5½	5½	
595	Falcon	135½	135½	135½	+ ½
1635	Fam Play	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1125	Fed Grain	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1425	Gen Dist Can	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
450	Gt L Pap	19	18½	19	+ ½
666	Gt W Life	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅞
325	Greyhd Can	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
285	Guar Trust	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2846	Gulf Can	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
25	Hawk Sid	2.40	2.40	2.40	
9375	IAC Ltd	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
3	Indusmin	13	13	13	
100	Inglis	10½	10½	10½	
835	Inland Gas	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
3835	Int P Line	27	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
2855	Inv Grp A	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
11620	Jockey Cl	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
20700	Kaiser Resour	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1740	Labatt J	22	21¾	22	— ¼
1820	Lk Ont Cem	2.95	2.90	2.95	
700	L Secord	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
325	Loblaw A	5.00	4.95	4.95	
4125	Loblaw B	5.00	4.95	5.00	
2290	Loeb	3.90	3.85	3.75	—.05
2773	MacM Bl	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
200	Maple Mill	16¼	16¼	16¼	
1100	Metro Strs	37	36½	37	+1
7740	Moore	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
13444	Norand	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
10863	Nor Ctl G	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2740	OSF Ind	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
5334	Oshawa A	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2690	Pembina	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
1943	Petrofina	22¼	22¼	22¼	
545	Rothmans	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
340	Scotts Rest	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
2468	Shell Can A	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ½
3553	Simpsn Ltd	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ½
417	SimpSir A	24¼	24	24¼	
365	Slater Stl	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
750	Std Brstg Ltd	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
6841	Steel Can	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
270	Super Pet	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
5	Teledyn Can	6	6	6	
949	Texaco Can	30¾	30½	30½	
710	Thom Newspap	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
6199	Tor Dm Bk	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
2795	Trad Grp A	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
2286	Trans Can	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
12812	Trans Mt	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
263	Un CarbCan	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
5197	Un Gas Can	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
1650	Walnoco	4.50	4.50	4.50	
35	Weldwood	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
916	Westbn Intl	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
930	W Cdn Seed	3.80	3.75	3.80	+.10
2200	Weston	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
200	White Pass	16	16	16	— ¼
	MINES				
190	Agnico	2.70	2.70	2.70	
5768	Beth Cop	14.75	14.62	14.75	+.12
58	Bralor	2.28	2.18	2.18	
1175	Brun MS	5.15	5.05	5.05	—.15
600	Camflo	3.10	.00	3.10	
7700	Can Tung	2.34	2.37	2.42	—.05
4294	Cassiar	23.00	22.75	23.00	+.25
2740	Chmaloy	1.84	1.83	1.83	—.05
800	C Marben	3.60	3.60	3.60	
4000	C Morris	2.15	2.08	2.13	
2410	Conwst	9.85	9.75	9.75	—.20
1700	Coppert	1.49	1.47	1.49	
5550	Cromi	8.30	8.25	8.25	
850	Denis	28.50	28.00	28.00	—.50
100	Dickens	1.43	1.43	1.43	+.07
1550	Disc Mns	1.08	1.05	1.05	+.04
565	East Sull	3.45	3.40	3.45	
21328	Giant Msc	4.55	4.35	4.45	+.10
300	Granisle	10.12	10.12	10.12	+.12
1250	High Bel	3.25	3.20	3.25	+.05
510	Holling	37.37	37.25	37.25	+.25
800	Int Hall	1.06	1.05	1.05	—.01
200	Int Mogul	11.50	11.50	11.50	—.12
200	Joutel Cop	.78	.78	.78	
1000	Km Kotia	1.10	1.08	1.08	
6460	Kerr Ad	9.55	9.50	9.55	+.05
1595	L Dufit	13.75	13.37	13.75	+.37
200	La Luz	5.50	5.50	5.50	
700	Leitch	1.65	1.63	1.65	+.05
144	LL Lac	2.15	2.15	2.15	—.10
2873	Madeline	2.87	2.75	2.87	+.09
1517	Madsen	.75	.75	.75	—.01
1610	Mattag	26.12	25.75	26.00	
1100	Newcon	5.65	5.60	5.60	
2400	New Imp	1.37	1.33	1.37	+.03
20150	Opem	10.37	10.00	10.00	—.12
1250	Orchan	3.70	3.70	3.70	—.05
1203	Patino	22.62	22.00	22.00	—.62
2170	Pine Pt	29.12	28.75	28.87	
2940	Placer	33.12	32.50	33.12	+.37
1400	Rayrock	1.65	1.60	1.61	
14950	Sherritt	19.00	18.25	19.00	+.75
100	Silvfld	1.90	1.90	1.90	—.02
2800	Siscoe	1.78	1.75	1.78	
825	Steep R	2.50	2.45	2.45	—.15
602	Sullivan	3.75	3.70	3.75	
2400	Teck A	5.80	5.70	5.75	+.10
600	Tribag	.87	.87	.87	+.02
40	Un Keno	5.00	5.00	5.00	
4800	Upp Can	2.04	1.95	1.95	+.05
1300	W Mines	3.40	3.30	3.35	+.10
100	Willroy	1.03	1.03	1.03	—.05
3850	Yk Bear	5.90	5.75	5.75	+.10
	OILS & GAS				
800	Alminex	6.20	6.10	6.20	+.05
38155	BP Oil	6.65	6.40	6.50	+.15
3252	Cen Del	13.00	12.50	12.75	—.25
850	Chief Dev	7.30	7.30	7.30	
1000	Clark C	3.00	2.95	2.95	
2150	Dynam	1.10	1.07	1.07	+.02
1505	Gt Plain	34.75	34.25	34.50	
10450	Nat Petro	4.10	3.90	3.90	—.20
2700	Num OG	7.55	7.40	7.50	—.10
480	Permo	.70	.61	.61	
3600	Petrol	1.44	1.39	1.40	+.01
137550	Place G	1.55	1.40	1.41	—.08
3610	Ranger	14.37	14.00	14.00	
7000	Spooner	1.86	1.80	1.80	—.03
4475	W Decal	6.35	6.10	6.25	—.05

Total sales 2,480,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
622	Algoma	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
1178	Asbestos	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
9534	Bank Mont	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
1785	Bombardier	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
100	Brinco	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
800	CAE Ind	4.50	4.50	4.50	—.10
100	Can Stmship	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
1500	Cdn Indust	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
700	Cdn Int Pow	25	25	25	
1128	Con Bath	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
213	Crn Zell A	19	19	19	
1150	Dom Text	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
350	Imasco	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
1023	Ivaco	9½	9½	9½	
500	Molson A	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
700	Molson B	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
400	Mil Trust	13⅛	13	13	
200	Phoenix Cn O	6.90	6.90	6.90	
100	Power Cp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1520	Price Co	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11815	Royal Bank	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
75	Royal Trst	30½	30½	30½	
400	St L Colum	2.60	2.60	2.60	+.20
3015	Zellers	15¼	15	15	— ⅜

Total sales 823,700 shares.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	124.0	123.4	124.0	112.5
Brussels	100.14	100.21	100.64	92.14
Frankfurt	144.79	144.30	145.77	119.43
London 30	314.6	313.5	346.9	305.3
London 500	134.56	134.67	143.08	132.46
Milan	59.42	60.09	60.09	54.34
Paris	103.1	102.1	104.7	98.8
Sydney	478.69	473.11	518.51	477.13
Tokyo (n)	166.50	165.79	166.50	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2273.30	2250.03	2275.28	1981.74
Zurich	335.1	333.8	333.1	207.8

(n) new. (o) old.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$15,000,000

City of Oslo

(Kingdom of Norway)

8¼% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds

due March 1, 1986

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. | Lazard Frères & Co. | Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse | Den norske Creditbank | Bergens Privatbank

Andresens Bank A/S | Fellesbanken A/S

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft | Stockholms Enskilda Bank | S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited | White, Weld & Co. Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. | Amerofina Inc. | Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. | Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Bache & Co. Incorporated | Julius Baer International Limited | Bank of London & South America Limited | Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Bankers Trust International Limited | Bankhaus Friedrich Simon KGaA | Banque de Bruxelles S.A. | Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Gènèrale due Luxembourg S.A. | Banque de l'Indochine | Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Banque Nationale de Paris | Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet | Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas | Banque Rothschild

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines | Banque de l'Union Européenne | Banque de l'Union Parisienne-C.F.C.B. | Banque Worms et Cie

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited | H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. | Bayerische Vereinsbank | Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft—Frankfurter Bank | Burkhardt & Co. | Gunnar Bøhn & Co. A/S | Cazenove & Co.

Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais | La Compagnie Financière | Continental Bank S.A. | Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited | Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers | Creditanstalt-Bankverein | Den Danske Landmandsbank

Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- | Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A. | Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft | Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft | Euramerica International Limited | Finacor | First Washington Securities Corporation

Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers Limited | FNCB Eurosecurities S.A. | Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited | Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Goldman, Sachs & Co. | Göteborgs Bank | Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited | Hambros Bank Limited | R. Henriques jr.

Hessische Landesbank -Girozentrale- | Hill Samuel & Co. Limited | Kansallis-Osake-Pankki | Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated | Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A. | Kredietbank N.V. | Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise | Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited | Lazard Frères et Cie | Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A. | London Multinational Bank Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited | Model, Roland & Co., Inc. | Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited | Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken | Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. | Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn | N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited | Scandinavian Bank Limited | Schoeller & Co. | Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited | Singer & Friedlander Limited | Skandinaviska Banken | Società Lombarda di Investimenti Mobiliari S.p.A.

Società Nazionale Sviluppo | Société Générale | Société Générale de Banque S.A. | Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Svenska Handelsbanken | Sveriges Kreditbank | Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited | Swiss Italian Banking Corporation

C. G. Trinkaus | Ufitec (London) Limited | Ultrafin International Corporation | Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited

Vereinsbank in Hamburg | M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. | Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale | Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

March 9, 1971

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	6½	AberdnMf .40	14	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
7¼	3⅝	Abrdn P .12f	26	5¼	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅝
6	2	Acme Hamil	9	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec	7	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	12	Action Ind	24	23½	24¼	23½	23⅞	+ ⅞
12	3	Adams Russl	25	8¾	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl	13	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ½
12¾	7½	A&E Plast P	89	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
14⅞	3⅝	Aerodex Inc	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	4½	Aero Flo .30	53	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+1
27⅞	9⅝	Aerojet .50a	23	22¾	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	6½	Aeronca .20e	48	12⅛	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Aerosol .10f	28	7⅞	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	4½	Aerovox Cp	56	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	Affil Hosp .20	30	12	13	12	13	+1
13	3½	AIC Photo	6	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	2½	Aiken Ind	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	1	AIM Cos	68	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
19	14¾	Airborne Frt	33	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
3½	1⅛	Airlift Intl	133	1⅞	1⅞s	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
16¾	4⅝	Airpax Elec	50	12½	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
15¼	8½	Airwick B .25	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
29⅞	16½	AlaxMa .15g	15	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅛
39⅞	20	AlnWood 1.60	5	29⅛	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
12	4½	Alaska Airl	57	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
14¾	5	Alba Wal .24	76	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3	Aldon Ind	11	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
20⅝	15	AllenM 1.03g	13	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
7⅝	3⅛	All Amer Ind	15	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
16½	8¾	Alleghy Airl	106	16	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
11	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	2	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	3½	AlleghyCp wt	31	11	11½	11	11⅜	+ ¼
27½	9	Allen El .32t	64	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
40⅞	7¾	AllianTR .52e	39	40¼	42	40¼	41⅞	+2¼
11½	2½	Allied Art	104	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
15½	7⅝	Allied Contrl	10	9⅝s	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅜
10¾	5⅞	Allison Stl .40	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Alpha Ind	10	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅞	3½	Altamil Cp	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16	10	Alter Fds .50	7	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
63	46½	Alcoa pf 3.75	z300	57½	58	57¼	57½	— ½
15⅝	6½	AlumSpec .44	13	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
22⅝	3	Amco Ind	171	22¾	23¼	22⅛	23	+ ⅞
16	4	Ameco Inc	47	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
21	11	Am Agronom	67	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .20	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Am Blltrl .60	16	12⅜	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	A BkStre .21f	71	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+1
48⅛	24	AmBldgM .30	25	45¾	45½	45	45½	+ ¾
24⅛	15	A CenM 1.04g	111	24	24⅛	23¾	24	
23¼	12	Am FinA 1.10	48	20¼	20½	20	20½	
21⅛	16¼	AmFin pf1.50	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
28⅞	22¾	A Fitch .62g	27	27⅞	27½	27	27	— ⅜
7⅝	3¼	AmFitch wt	67	6⅞	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
6⅝	3¼	Alsraell .12g	131	6⅛	6⅝	6	6⅝	
15⅝	6½	A MaizeA .33	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14¾	6½	A MaizeB .33	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
41⅞	27⅝	Am Mf 1.20g	22	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
27½	12½	AmMotInns	60	26⅞	27¼	26½	26½	
35⅞	20	AmPetr 1.05e	41	26¼	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ¼
7⅞	2¾	Am Precisn	7	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
11⅝	6¼	A RltyTr .30g	33	11⅝	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅝
13⅝	5	AmSaf Equip	174	13⅛	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	4½	AmTech I 1f	43	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
21½	7¾	Ames DS .10r	45	21⅛	21½	21	21¼	
50¼	10¾	Amrep Corp	155	39⅝	39½	38¾	39	
7¼	3	AndreaRa .20	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	viAndy Gar	6	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
29½	14⅝	Angelica .18	3	28	28	28	28	
3⅛	1	Anglo Lautro	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅝	Ansul Co	46	10⅞	12¼	10⅞	11⅞	+1
14½	3	Anthony Ind	26	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅞	AO Indust	92	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
7	2¾	Apollo Indust	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
24¼	3⅝	Applied Data	106	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	
12¾	4⅛	Applied Dev	57	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
29½	12½	Aquitain Ltd	21	24⅞	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
26⅝	23¼	AquitmLt wt	11	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅝
25	10¾	Arctic Ent	38	21¾	21⅞	21	21	— ½
5⅝	1⅞	Argus Inc	21	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	11	ArizCoLd C	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
22⅞	10¼	Ark Best .30	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
31	21	ArkLGas 1.30	72	26¾	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect	119	13	14	13	14	+1
25⅝	11¼	Arundel	24	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
11	4½	Arwood Cp	4	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19¼	5⅝	Asamera Oil	1347	18⅞	19¾	18⅝	19½	+1
12¾	5	Ashl Oil Can	19	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
13¼	6	ASPRO .25b	30	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅞
23½	18¼	AssdBab n.60	56	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅝
5½	3⅝	AssdFdSt .20	3	5	5	5	5	
32⅞	23	AssdMlg .60g	150	28¾	29	28½	28⅞	
45½	21½	AsdProd .40	25	38	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
7	2½	Astrex Inc	27	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
4¼	1⅞	Atco Chem	35	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
19¾	8⅝	AtlcoM .45g	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7	1⅞	Atlco Mfg wt	204	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
33⅝	14⅞	AtCLCo 1.20a	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
17	12⅝	AtlCMin .31g	106	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Atlas Cp wt	45	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35½	15⅝	Augat .10g	23	31½	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
31¾	7½	Austral Oil	114	16½	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅝	Auto Bldg	95	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ½
27½	5¼	Automat Rad	296	12½	13½	12¼	13¼	+ ⅞
9¼	7⅝	AutomSvc .20	10	8	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
43⅛	25⅝	AutoSw .15g	11	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅞	+ ¾
18⅞	3⅛	AVC Corp	28	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	— ¼
9⅞	5½	AVEMC .05e	41	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	3¼	Avis Ind .10g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
44¾	25½	Avondl 1.20b	8	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	
		B						
29¼	17¼	BagdCop .40b	7	22⅛	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
30⅞	12¼	Bakerlnd .24	28	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
49	19½	Bald DH 1.20	10	35	36⅝	35	36⅝	+1⅝
6½	4	BaldSec .16g	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	Ball Co	42	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
5	1¼	Bang Pun wt	27	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
13¾	4	Banister Cntl	97	10¼	11	10⅛	10¾	— ⅜
36⅝	13½	BankUtll .09g	4	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ½
9	3⅛	Banner Indus	43	5¼	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
11⅝	3⅝	Barb Lynn	78	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
17⅞	5½	Barnes Eng	20	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	3½	Barnwel Ind	87	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70t	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	6	Barry Wr .30	55	11⅞	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
14	3⅝	Bartell Med	45	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Barth Sp .33	51	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	+ ⅜
12	5½	BartonBr .45f	16	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	4½	Bartons Cdy	28	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ½
7	2⅝	Baruch Fostr	29	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
11½	8	BarwickET	12	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	BBI Inc	21	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	Behring Corp	246	18⅞	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
9⅞	3½	Bell Electrn	79	5	5⅛	4¾	4¾	
10⅞	5¼	Belscot Ret	65	11	12	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	5⅝	Benrus Corp	56	12½	13½	12⅝	13¼	+1
30	8½	BergBrun .24	101	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15	6	22½	22½	22½	22½	
24¼	16¼	Berven Carpt	45	25	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅞
10⅞	4⅛	Beth Cp .78f	33	10⅝	10⅞	10	10¼	— ⅜
44⅝	6½	Beverly Ent	522	16⅝	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
23⅛	16	BigBearA 1	4	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
33¾	13⅝	BinneyS .80	4	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
8¾	3	Bluebird Inc	198	8¼	8¼	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Bluebird wt	98	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
19⅛	15½	Boheck Corp	165	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	3⅞	Botany Ind	69	9½	9¾	9	9½	
26⅞	7¼	Bowne Co .16	21	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	— ½
26⅛	8	Bow Vall .10	68	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
18⅝	9	Bradf Sp .60a	x31	15½	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
31⅞	14½	BradfCom Sy	80	31¼	31¼	30	30⅛	—1⅜
13	6⅝	Branch In .50	8	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	BranlfAir wt	28	12	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
11⅝	6¼	BrnIfAirA .21t	50	10⅝	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+1
17⅛	11⅞	BrascanLt 1b	203	16⅞	17	16½	16⅞	— ¼
24⅛	10¼	Braun En .32	14	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
15¾	5⅝	Breeze .59t	6	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7¼	6⅝	BrA Tob .10g	2	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19⅝	5	BroDart Ind	60	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Brody Seals	13	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
18¼	5½	BrksPer .20	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
4⅞	1¼	Brown Co wt	29	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅝	
26⅞	20	BwnF B .40b	29	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
6½	4⅞	BrownF pf.40	2	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
17½	5½	Bruce Robert	74	16¼	16⅝	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
9¼	1⅝	BTB Corp	130	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	30	13⅛	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅝
7⅞	2	Buehler Cp	19	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¾
19⅝	6⅛	Buell Ind .15r	8	12⅛	12¼	12	12	
25⅝	11¾	Bundy Corp 1	94	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1¼
12⅝	5⅝	Burgess Ind	51	10	10½	10	10⅛	+ ¼
46¾	19¼	Burns WJ .60	7	31⅛	31⅛	30½	30½	—1
4¾	2⅞	Burr JP .05g	22	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16½	4¼	Butler Avlat	16	5¾	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil	231	14¼	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅝
		C						
23⅞	7⅝	Cablecom Gn	93	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
25½	11⅝	Caldor .60t	25	25¼	25¼	24¾	25⅛	
35⅞	10¼	Calcomp	411	30⅝	31⅝	29½	29½	— ½
36⅝	13¼	CalHitCare	133	34⅛	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ⅞
35⅝	32	CalPrtCem 1	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
2¾	13⅛	nCamcolnc .15	5	21⅛	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ½
14¾	5 9-16	CampbChib	63	7 7-16	7 7-16	7¼	7⅝	
13¼	6⅞	CampbM .30	10	12	12	11⅝	11¾	
6⅝	2½	CdnExp G&O	147	5	5 1-16	4 13-16	4⅞	— ⅛
17	3	Cdn Homestd	273	8 15-16	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—3-16
17⅞	8	CdnHydro .25	x21	17¼	18	17⅜	18	+ ¾
31	23⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	7	24¾	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
17⅝	7	Cdn Javelin	474	17¾	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅝
5⅛	2	Cdn Marconi	24	3⅝	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40	16	Cdn SuperOil	15	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Canaveri .16t	30	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
6¾	2¼	Canoga Ind	10	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	12	Cap Ind .16g	108	20	20	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
50½	3⅝	Career Acad	123	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅞	6⅝	Caressa Inc	197	26½	26⅝	24½	25⅛	—1¼
125	80	Carnat 1.60a	54	122¼	122¼	121½	121½	—1¼
16½	11¾	Caro Pipe .80	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
75½	61	CaroPL pf 5	z20	72¼	72¼	72	72	—1
18¼	3⅛	Carousel Fsh	69	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
17¼	13⅛	Carrols Dev	43	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
8⅝	2⅛	Castleton Ind	66	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	15	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
14½	5	CelluCraft	25	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
22½	13	Can Sec 1.15g	11	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅝
45	28	C Sec pfC1.25	z175	36	36	36	36	+1
33⅞	16	CentyEl .60b	9	26	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	1½	Century Geo	48	2⅝	2¾	2½	2½	
12⅝	6½	CentryInd .24	13	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
10½	3⅝	Certified Cp	7	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
18¼	4⅝	Cerltron Cp	38	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	5¼	ChadwM .05g	64	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅞	+1
35	8	ChampHo .16	71	29	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Charan Ind	1	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	Chatt Gas .68	1	11⅛	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
36¼	17⅞	Cherry Burr	8	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
23⅝	5⅞	Christian Cos	64	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama	115	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
45¾	18¼	Circle K .48	10	45¾	46¼	45¾	46	+1
22¼	6⅝	CitSv AR wt	33	10⅞	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
17½	9⅝	Citizens F .32	7	17⅜	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	7½	CityGsFla .50	7	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅞
6¼	2⅞	ClarkCbl .02e	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	7½	Clarkson Ind	62	19	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	2½	Clarostat	14	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	35	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	17	Clinton Mer	40	18½	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
13⅞	4¾	Clopay .49t	14	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅜
33⅛	6⅛	CMI Corp	25	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	7 24¼	CMI Inv Cp	15	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+
9⅝	2½	Coburn Corp	658	7½	8	7½	8⅛	+
26½	9¼	Coff Mat .15g	11	18½	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
10¼	4	Cohen Hatfd	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
15¼	4⅝	Colw Elec .10	50	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
37	6¾	Cole Natl .44	27	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
30¼	11	Colecoln .08b	17	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	94	27⅝	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅝
18⅞	6⅛	Colon Snd .30	103	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
30⅝	13⅛	Colwell .30e	14	30¼	31½	30⅝	31½	+1½
41	6	Combustn Eq	50	18⅛	18¼	18	18	
33	18⅝	Cominc 1.40	21	24¼	24⅞	24	24⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Coml All .10g	16	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
22⅝	13	Coml Met .60	9	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5¼	Commodor	34	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	19	Com PS 1.50b	11	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
16⅝	7⅛	Compoind .36	2	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
15⅛	6	Compreh Des	32	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	101	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
12¼	3½	Comput Eq	111	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Comput Instr	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅝	3⅝	Comput Invst	30	11⅛	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Comp M .20e	9	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	11½	Computest	55	18½	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	16¼	Comp Softw	180	38⅞	39⅞	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
14½	5½	Conchemco	29	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ½
14	3⅞	Concord Fab	30	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
24⅞	6¼	Condec Corp	11	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	— ¼
8¾	4¼	Connlly Con	9	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Conrex .30b	73	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	3½	Conroy Inc	15	6	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
11⅝	5	ConDenS .05g	25	11	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A	8	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
22¾	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	130	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
19¼	6	Con Refing	12	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
15⅞	7½	ConslDes .40	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4½	1½	Cont Mater	77	3¾	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
9½	5	Cont Tel wt	51	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Cook Elec .30	7	11⅝	11⅞s	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Cook Ind	23	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
19¾	13⅛	Cook Pnt Var	5	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
12	5½	Cooper Jarrt	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
25½	13¾	Corrn Blk .72	14	23	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
11½	3½	Cosmodyne	18	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21⅞	17½	Cousins .30e	81	20¼	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	94	7	7¼	6⅞	7	
14½	7½	CramerE .37f	23	13½	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅝	Creative Mgt	75	17⅛	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅜
35⅝	23¾	CreoleP 2.60a	37	31¾	32	31¼	31½	— ½
9⅞	3⅝	Crest Foam	49	9¾	9⅞s	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Crestmont	27	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	
50¼	20	Crompt 1.40	20	48½	49⅛	48½	48½	— ¼
7⅝	5⅝	CrowleyM .30	3	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
55½	17	CwnCPt 1.22t	354	54⅝	55⅞	53⅝	54½	— ⅞
13	4⅛	Crystal Oil	14	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	32	17	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Curtis Math	11	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
34	15	CutlerA .44	30	33½	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
30	13	CutlerB .44	3	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
11½	5½	Daltch .25g	333	11½	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	10	DaltchCD wd	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	22	Damon Corp	112	41	41½	41	41½	+ ½
16⅝	5½	gdamonC .40	65	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
24⅛	9	Danielin .06g	20	24	24½	24	24¼	+ ¼
		D						
5⅞	2¼	Daryl Ind	22	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
15	3⅝	Data Control	16	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
35¾	15	Data Docum	6	27	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
25½	4⅝	Data Prod	157	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
16½	7	Day Mines	20	11¾	12⅛	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
23½	9⅝	Daylin .24	99	22	23⅞	22	23⅞	+1¼
9⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt	362	8⅞	9¼	8¾	9	+ ½
2½	1	DC Tran A	24	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
29¼	4½	DCA Develop	48	14	14¼	13¾	14	+ ¼
33½	10¼	Dearborn Cp	127	32⅝	34⅝	32⅝	34	+1¼
11½	4½	DeJur A .15r	45	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
16¼	6	Del Labs	19	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
20½	13⅝	Delta Cp Am	87	20¼	21¾	20⅛	21¾	+1½
64¼	12½	Deltona Corp	44	39⅞	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	5½	Deltn Fd .12g	31	24⅛	24¼	24	24⅛	— ¼
33½	26	Den Tal Ez	6	27⅜	27⅞	27	27	
28½	21¼	Depositors 1a	4	27⅜	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
24⅝	8¾	Dero Ind .65t	26	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ½
16⅛	12⅝	DeRose Ind	16	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	13¼	Deseret Ph	45	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	3	Detecto Scal	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
30⅛	16⅝	DevCpA 2.39f	67	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ½
48½	8	Devon Appar	46	47⅝	48	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	10½	DHJ Indust	72	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
25	8¾	Dillard .10g	44	24½	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ½
6⅝	2¼	Diodes Inc	38	4	4	3⅞	4	
15¾	7⅝	Diversey .30	15	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅝	
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	69	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
91⅝	33⅝	Dome Petrol	72	87½	87⅜	86¾	87½	— ¼
20¾	13½	Dom Br .80a	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅝	11¼	Domtar .60a	27	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
21½	8⅝	Dorsey .10	60	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	
10⅞	3⅝	DPA Inc	66	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Drew Natl	185	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ½
31	9	Driver H .10r	14	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	16½	Drug Fair .40	71	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co	28	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Duro Tst .15d	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	71	9	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17½	9	Dynell E .45f	5	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
		E						
12	4⅝	Eagle Cloth	22	10⅛	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
27⅞	16¼	ErlSchelb .48	327	28	30⅛	28	29½	+1½
12¾	4	Earth Resrcs	88	6⅝	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
23	8¾	Eason Oil .30	16	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Eastrn Co .96	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
11¼	4	Eastn Frght	9	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4	Eckmar Cp	227	7⅞	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
27¾	10⅝	Ecologic Sci	252	13⅞	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
16	10¾	Edgingtn Oil	82	15⅞	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
52½	9⅝	Edmos .20	48	49⅞	50¼	49½	49½	— ½
19¾	7⅝	Edo Corp	35	11	11	10⅞	11	
9	7⅛	Egan M .10g	9	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	7⅛	Ehren Photo	29	15	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
12	4½	Elco Corp	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
19½	13½	Elect Tose 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Electrog .60	17	13⅛	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
19½	1½	Elect Tose 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Electrog .60	17	13½	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
11½	2⅝	Elect Comp	85	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	3½	Electron Eng	9	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	Elect Resch	54	9½	10⅛	9½	10	+ ½
19⅞	9⅝	Electron .60	38	18½	19⅛	18½	19	+ ½
27⅝	7⅝	Electros .22f	50	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	26	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5	El Tronics	32	8⅝s	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
11	3½	Emenee Cp	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	Emery In .30	35	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	48	Empire Finl	48	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	Entron Inc	26	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	
22¼	12	EpkoSho .80a	10	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21½	— ¼
6⅞	3	Equit Cp .05e	116	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
9	5	EquityNat In	37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	4⅛	Ero Ind	13	6⅝	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	7	Esarco Inc	13	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
12¾	4	Espey Mfg	92	8⅝	8⅝	7¾	8	— ⅝
30	7⅝	Esquire Rad	311	20⅝	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛	+2¼
4⅞	1⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	10	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Evans Ar In	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	7⅜	Execume .24	16	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
34¼	14⅛	Extendcare	106	29	29	28	28⅝	— ⅞
		F						
42½	6¼	Fab Ind	32	40⅝	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5⅞	Fabien .40b	47	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
13	3	Fabrics Natl	32	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
15	3	Fairfld Noble	65	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2¾	FairmCh .05e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16½	4½	Falcon Sbd	34	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
8¼	3	Family Rec	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23½	13⅝	Fanny Farm	7	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Fed Resrces	65	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16½	7⅝	Felmont Oil	68	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13¼	— ⅛
29⅝	9	Felsway .32	30	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
17¾	5⅝	Fibrebord wt	42	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	19	Fidel Ml .81g	38	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4¼	Field Plastic	14	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
18½	5⅞	Filmways	34	10⅝	10½	10	10⅝	
19	10	FiltrDyn .01e	11	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	12⅞	FinSanBa .20	44	22	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
16	9	FinlGenl .24b	27	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
5⅞	1⅝	FirstNtl Real	38	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	
3¾	¾	FirstNtlRl wt	13	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	9½	Fst SL S .16d	14	20	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ½
13¼	9¼	FstUn RE .88	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26	9	FischerP .66t	42	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
18⅝	10	Fishman .40b	25	17	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	9½	Flight Safty	7	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
5½	2½	Fla Capital	6	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	19½	FlaTile A .52	14	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	FlowerInd A	5	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Fluke Mf .41f	39	13½	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
29¾	10	Fly Tiger wt	154	29⅛	29¼	27⅝	28½	— ⅜
19	7⅝	Foodrma .30	41	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
25	11⅞	Forest Cit .25	26	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21½	+1
24	10	ForestLb .27t	22	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅝	FrankMnt .10	65	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	+ ¼
11⅝	8⅛	Frank R .19g	4	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
25¼	8¾	FranksNu .60	15	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	
20¾	13⅝	Frantz Mf .54	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24	11⅝	Frenlllo .10g	15	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Friend Frost	2	5½	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
14½	4¼	Frier Ind .30	19	9½	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
8¼	3⅞	Frontier Air	37	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Front Air wt	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Frye Indust	22	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
		G						
16⅛	4½	Gabriel Ind	21	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	
22⅞	6	Garan Inc .36	40	21⅞	22	21⅛	21¼	— ⅝
21⅞	12¾	Garcia Corp	54	21⅛	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+1
11⅝	4½	Garland Cp	67	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1
13¼	4⅝	GateSpGd .30	96	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	Gearhrt .24b	40	11	11	10½	10½	
9	3½	Gen Alloys	4	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
30⅞	10¼	Gen Battery	158	31	31	30¼	30½	
8¾	3⅝	Gen Bulldrs	30	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+
49	17⅝	G Cinema .40	42	49⅞	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+
25¼	5	G Employ .16	x107	9⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+
11¾	3½	Gen Interiors	25	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	+
9⅝	3½	Gen Plywood	7	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
55½	15⅝	Genge Ind	222	22⅞	23½	22⅝	22⅞	+
7⅝	2½	Genisco Tech	43	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+
38⅞	10¾	GerberSc Ins	13	12⅛	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅞	14½	Giant Fd .50a	8	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
12	6 15-16	Giant Yel .40	35	10⅝	10¾	10½	10½	
9	2½	gGilbert Cos	30	5¼	5¼	5	5	
31⅛	9½	Gilbert Flex	29	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27	
13⅞	5⅝	Gladding Cp	27	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅝	4⅝	Glasrock Prd	21	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅝	5¼	Glen Ger .18f	32	11½	11½	11⅛	11	
15¾	11¼	GlenDis B .10	9	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12	
29⅝	23	GlobeSec Sys	7	29	29⅛	29	29	
10	5	Goldblatt .36	17	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9	
16⅞	4½	Goodway	35	6	6⅞	5⅞	6	
9⅝	6½	Gorin Str .50	14	9⅝	10	9⅝	9	
9½	3⅝	ggould Inc wt	77	9½	9½	9¼	9	
7⅛	2⅛	Granger As	10	5⅝	5⅛	5	5	
22¼	7⅝	Granite Mgt	68	11⅝	11⅛	11	11	
20½	6⅛	Grass Val Gr	5	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9	
13½	5½	Gray Mfg	50	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12	
4⅝	1½	GreatAm Ind	83	2½	2¾	2½	2	
6¼	2⅝	Gt Basin Pet	261	4⅝	5	4⅝		
15⅝	6⅝	Gt Lak Chem	35	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10	
24	12½	Greenmn .29t	54	22⅝	23	22½	23	
15⅞	6¼	Greer Hyd	8	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9	
14⅛	5	Greyh C .20e	44	9	9⅝	9	9	
29½	22⅝	GRI Corp .12	86	30	31⅝	30	31	
46	24½	ggroc Str 1.50	z150	46¼	47	46¼	47	
17⅝	9⅝	GrossTics .70	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14	
10⅝	5⅛	GrowChm .32	15	9¼	9⅝	9½	9	
7⅛	2⅞	Gruen Ind	37	5	5	4⅝	5	
5	2	GSC Enterp	143	3⅛	3⅝	3		
6¼	2½	GTI Corp	12	4	4⅛	4	4	
42½	25	Guardian Ind	5	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35	
34⅝	18⅝	Guar Ml .74g	56	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33	
17⅝	8½	GuardCh .07g	5	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14	
25⅞	8⅛	Guerdon Ind	117	20½	21⅝	20¼	21	
21⅝	12⅝	Gulf Can .60	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21	
5⅞	1⅝	Gulf St Land	24	5½	5½	5⅜	5	
8⅝	2⅝	Gulf Wind wt	408	8⅞	9	8⅝	8	
		H						
13⅝	7⅜	HallsMtr .10g	6	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	
14⅝	5⅝	cHamilton Cos	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝		
14½	5	Hampsh Des	421	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	
13⅝	3⅝	Hampt Sh .32	x89	12⅝	13	12½	12	
32½	17⅝	Harland .05g	6	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	
23⅞	12⅝	Harnischfr 1	17	22	22⅝	22	22	
13	8¼	HartAltrd .40	4	10	10⅛	10	10	
23½	7⅝	Hartfld Zody	95	13⅝	14	13¼	14	
13⅝	2⅝	Harvard Ind	28	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
12⅝	3	Harvey Grp	39	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7	
26	6⅝	Harvey St .24	44	22½	22⅞	22	22	
9¼	6	Hastings .20a	112	9⅝	10	9	10	
14½	6¼	HealthM .60	12	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10	
39¼	15¼	Hecks Inc .16	52	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39	+
16⅛	3	Heinicke Inst	47	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
35⅝	21½	HelenaRu .76	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
19⅝	6	Her Mal .12g	33	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	
16⅝	4½	HIG Inc .25t	15	5¾	6	5⅝	6	
25⅛	6½	ghiShear .40	33	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11	
35⅛	15⅝	Higbie Mf .80	4	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	
11¼	6	Hillhavn .16	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11	
80	22½	Hilton Hot wt	2	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58	
10	5⅝	Hipotronics	15	8	8⅝	8	8	+
4½	2⅝	Hofm Indst	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
39¼	25⅝	Hollinar 1.60	6	36½	37	36½	37	
3⅛	1	Holly Corp	23	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
29½	15½	Holoph 1.20a	6	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	
30¼	9⅝	HomeO A .50	285	27	27⅝	27	27	+
29½	11½	HomeO B .50	3	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	
54	25⅝	Hormel 1.50	8	51⅞	51⅞	50⅛	50	
24⅝	10⅛	Horn Hardrt	5	17	17	16¾	16	
20	11½	Hoskins .80a	412	23	23	21½	22	+
24¼	8½	Hospital Affil	106	24	24	23	23	—
16⅞	6⅝	Host Ent .23t	12	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+
42¾	29	House Fabric	179	42⅝	44¼	42¼	43	+
36	20¼	House Vis .44	5	27	27⅝	26⅝	26	
37	22	HubbellB 1	15	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+
55	39⅝	Hubb ofB1.75	8	53½	54	53½	54	+
55	34	Hubb pfA1.75	3	53⅝	54	53⅝	54	+
54½	42⅝	Hudn&Man A	3	54⅛	55	54⅛	55	+
41⅝	33⅛	HudB OG .50	51	41⅛	41½	41⅛	41½	+
36⅞	7	Hudson Leas	20	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—
14½	6⅝	Huffman .60	11	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+
17⅝	6¼	Husky Oil .15	30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
40½	21½	Huyck Cp .48	43	38½	38½	38	38	—
7	2⅝	Hycon Mfg	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
10½	4⅝	Hydrometl	32	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+
17½	10½	Hydrom pf.60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
45⅝	9⅝	Hygrad Food	14	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
55½	28	HygrdFd pf 4	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
		I						
35¼	14⅝	IdealToy h	25	35¼	35⅛	35	35½	+ ½
21⅞	3⅝	IHC Inc	34	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18¼	6	IllusWor Enc	230	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	4	IMAC Magnet	12	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ½
11	4⅝	ImocoGy .64t	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Tokyo Exchange

March 8, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass ...	142	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	90
Canon Camb ...	227	Mitsubi Shoji	151
Dai Nip. Print.	270	Mitsui & Co.	185
Fuji Bank	235	Mitsukoshi ...	312
Fuji Photo	376	Nippon Elec....	223
Hitachi	105	Sharp	257
Honda Motor...	156	Shiseido	958
C. Itoh	137	Sony Corp ...	3,039
Japan Air Lines	1,630	Sumitomo Bk.	246
Kansai El P ...	730	Taisho Marine	193
Kao Soap	309	Takeda Chem.	268
Kirin Brewery..	212	Teijin	82
Komatsu	179	Tokyo Marine	338
Kubota I Wks.	169	Toray	120
Matsu E. Ind.	426	Toyota Motor	285
Matsu El Wks.	758		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lng 8¼-81.	94	95
Aerop Paris 9-85.	103¾	104¾
Am Brands 8-81.	98	99
Amoco 6¾-85....	91¼	92¼
Atlas Cop. 9½-85.	103¾	104¾
Autoroutes 9⅝-76.	103½	104½
BancoObras 7½-7	95	96
BeatFoods 9-85...	105	106
Bendix 8-79.......	93½	93½
Borg Warn 8-79..	98½	99½
BP 6¼-78..........	94	95½
Cabot 8¾-75.......	102½	103½
Cabot 9½-80.......	104	105
Can Safe 8¾-75..	102½	103½
Celanese 6¾-82..	87½	90½
Chevron 7-80......	93½	94½
Chrysler 7-84.....	86	87½
CNA Overs 9-75..	103¼	104¼
ContOil 9½-85....	105	106
Cont Oil 7-80.....	94	95
Cont Tele 9-82....	104	105
Cope.. City 8-84..	97½	98½
Copen City 9-85..	101½	102½
Copen Tel 9-85...	102¾	103¾
Courtaulds 9-82.	101¾	102¾
Courtaulds 9¼-85	102	103
CutlerHam 7½-80	93	94
DeBeers 6½-82..	83½	89½
Denmark 9-82.....	102¾	103¾
Denmark 9¼-85..	103⅝	103¾
EIB 8¾-75.........	104¼	105¼
Erap 9-82..........	97	100
Ericsson 8¾-75..	103	104
Ericsson 9¼-85..	103	104
Eriksberg 6¾-82.	87	90½
Esso 8¾-75.......	103¾	104¾
Esso 9-85.........	104½	105½
Ford 8-81..........	99½	100½
GDF 9-85..........	103½	104½
GenMills 7-80....	92½	93½
Hambros 9½-85..	103½	104½
Hamersley 9½ ...	101½	102½
Hawker Sid 9-75.	99½	100½
Honda 7½-81.....	96	97
Honeywell 6-81..	91¼	92¼
I S E 9-85........	102¾	103¾
Ireland 9-85......	97½	100½
Kawasaki 7¾-73..	100	101
Marriott 9¼-75...	104	105
MassFerg 9-82...	101¼	102¼
Mexico 7-82.......	87½	91
Miles 8¾-75.......	102¼	103¼
Mitsubishi 7¾-73.	100	101
Mobil Int 7-86...	93¼	94¼
Monsanto 8¾ 85	101	102
Montagu 1r 9¼-8	100¾	101¾
Montreal 9-85....	104½	105½
Nabisco 6½-82...	92¼	93¼
N.Brunsw 8¾-79.	102¼	103¼
N.Zealand 7-76..	100½	101½
NipponEl 7½-81.	93	94
NovaScotia 9-85..	104½	105½
Oslo 7¼-73........	99¼	100¼
Oslo 9-75..........	105	106
Oslo 9-85..........	103¼	104¼
OttaElev 8¾-85...	100½	101½
Péchiney 9-85....	102	103
PhilipsP 6-81.....	91	92
Portugal 6⅞-77..	98	99
Proct&G 6½-82..	91¼	92¼
QuebecCity 9-82.	103½	104½
QuebecHyd8-74/79	99½	100½
QuebecHyd9¼-85.	102¾	103¾
QuebecPro 9-85.	103	104
Queensland 9-82	101¼	102½
Renault 6¾-82....	88½	90½
SFE 9-78..........	103	104
Shell 6½-79.......	90½	92
Siemens 9-85.....	101½	102½
SiraKvina 9-85....	102¾	103¾
Sumitomo 7¾-73.	100	101
Tal 6¾-85.........	89	90
Transocean 8¾-7	103½	104½
Transocean 7-80.	91½	92½
Transocean 8-84.	97¼	98¼
Transocean 9-85.	103	104
TRW 7¼-83.......	90½	91½
Uniroyal 6¼-82...	86	87
UnitMerch 9-82..	99	100
CumminsInt 5-88.	111	112
EquityF 5¼-89...	82¼	83¼
EastKodak 4½-88	94¾	95¾
Fed.Dept. 4½-85.	106	107
Firestone 5-88....	97½	98½
Ford 5-83..........	94	95
Fuji Photo 6¼-85	105¾	106¾
GenElec 4¼-85...	94¾	95¾
GenFoods 4⅝-82.	101½	102½
Gillette 4¾-82....	89¼	90¼
Hitachi 6¼-84....	90½	91½
Holiday Inns 8-85	119	120
Honeywell 5-83...	107	108
I.S.E. 5-88........	104	105
I.S.E 6¼-89.......	104	105
Itoh 6½-89........	103	105
J. Logan 4¾-83..	104	105
W.Kidde 5-89.....	76¼	77¼
Komatsu 6¼-84..	92	93
Kubota 6½-84....	93½	94½
Leasco 5-88.......	69¾	70¾
Leasco Int 5-89..	60¼	61¼
LTV 5-88..........	37¼	38¼
MarMidland 5-88.	101¼	102¼
Michelin 6-85....	103¼	107¼
Miles 4¾-93......	97½	93½
Mitsubishi 7-85..	94½	95½
Mitsub Shoji 7½-	109	110
Mitsui 6½-83.....	126	130
Motorola 4½-83..	94¼	95¼
MurphyOil 5-89..	87½	88½
Nabisco 5¼-88...	106¾	107¾
Owens Ill 5-77...	105¼	106¼
PanAm 5¼-88....	88½	89½
Penny J.C. 6-89.	116	117
Pepsico 4½-87...	120	121
PhilMor 4¾-89...	149½	150½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94	95
R.C.A. 5-88......	87½	90½
Revlon 4¾-83....	107½	109½
ReynoldsM 5-88.	86¾	87¾
Searle 4¾-88 ..	122	123
Texaco 4½-88....	93½	94½
Toshiba 6½-1985.	88	89
20th Cent. 5-87..	61	62
Tyco 5-84.........	54	56
Union Carb 4¾-8	93½	94½
Utahlntl 5¾-83...	167	169
WardFoods 5¾-89	76¼	77¼
WarnLam 4½-88	127¼	128¼

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9⅝-75	98½	99½
ENEL 8-80........	99¼	99¾
GeneralCa 9½-80¼	98¾	99¼
Insilco 7½% 80 .	98¼	99¼
Pepsi 6⅝-80.....	97⅝	97⅞
Argentine 9⅝-77..	97	97¾

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88.	77	78
Amoco 5½-84.....	94	95
Apco 6-89.........	96¾	97¼
Alusuisse 4¾-87.	93½	94½
Amer Can 4¾-88.	87½	90½
AmTob 5¼-88....	127½	129½
Asahi 6¼-84.....	97	100
Ashland 5-88.....	87¼	90¼
Beat Foods 7¼-90	112¼	113¼
Chevron 5-88.....	103½	104½
Chesebr 6¼-84...	105	107
Chrysler 4¾-88...	69	70
Chrysler 5-88.....	73	74
Conf Tele 5½-88.	105¼	107¼

*Ex-dividend

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	93.12	91.44	112.37
Previous ..	98.17	91.50	111.25

European Gold Markets

March 8, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	38.75	38.79	+0.04
Zurich	38.85	38.80	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	39.10	39.13	+0.02

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO.......	89.50
Algembank..	273
Amrobank...	60.90
A'damRubb.	42
Fokker......	54.30
Heineken....	240.90
H.V.A.......	63.20
Holland-Am.	97.20
Hoogovens...	80.20
I.O.S. Ltd...	$0.80
I.P.I.........	53.40
K.L.M.......	169.20
Philips new.	45.20
Robeco......	236.60
Rolinco......	191.80
Rc Dutch....	144.30
Unilever.....	91.80
Ver.Machine.	69.10

ImpChem....	2.30
IOS Mgt new	$3.50
Mar&Spen...	2.99
MetalBox....	2.82
Nicholas.....	0.37
RandMines..	7.70
Rank-Org....	7.40
RoyalDutch..	19.75
R.T.Z.......	2.32
Shell........	3.28
Tube Invest..	3.24
Union Corp..	2.12
Vickers......	0.63
WarL3½.....	38.75
West Deep...	4.70
West Drief...	9.15
West Hold...	9.00
West Min....	2.16
Woolw.......	0.66½
ZCI..........	0.36½

Brussels

Arbed.......	4,800
Ast.d.Mines..	1,980
Cock-Ougree.	1,640
Electrobel....	5,360
Lambert.....	1,750
Petrofina....	3,920
Ph.Gevaert..	1,640
Soc.Générale	14,875
Un.Minière..	1,895

Milan

Fiat.........	2,650
Finsider.....	490
Generali.....	64,750
Italsider.....	675
LaRinas.....	305
Montedis....	850
Olivetti......	2,735
Pirelli.......	2,487
SniaVisco....	2,870
Terni........	169

Düsseldorf

AEG..........	194.80
Aug.Thyssen.	93.40
BASF........	159.50
Bayer........	145.50
Commerzbk..	262
Cont.Gummi.	129
Daimler-Benz	374
Demag.......	130.30
DeutBank....	351.50
DresdeBank.	273.50
Gels Bergw..	100.20
Hoechster	191
Hoesch......	82
Karstadt.....	377.50
Kaufhof.....	254
KHD.........	159
Lufthansa....	75.50
Mannesmann	169.50
Metallgesell.	450
RheinStahl...	97.20
RWE new....	221
Siemens.....	233.50
Volkswagen..	195
Veba.........	171.50

Paris

AirLiquide...	387.50
Béghin......	158.10
BNCI........	13.40
Can Pacific..	413
C.G.E.......	424.50
C.S.F........	116.20
Citroën......	103
CieBancaire.	659
Créd.Comm.	169.30
Créd.Lyonn..	24.10
DeBeers 100.	33.95
EssoStand...	117.90
Fin.Par.BP...	252.50
Fr.Pétroles..	165
IBM.........	2,040
ImpOil......	115.30
IntNickCan..	260.50
Mach.Bull...	90.20
Michelin.....	1,386
Mobil........	341.60
OmniumPét.	252.30
PathéMarc...	63
Péchiney....	177
Peugeot.....	254.30
Radio Techn.	259
Rh.Poulenc..	233.70
Rio Tinto....	34.20
RoyalDutch..	236.50
St.Gobain....	150.40
Schneider....	240.30
Shell........	117.50
Simca........	55
Soc.Générale	24.50
SuezCieFin..	320
Thomson....	134.30
Ugine-Kuhl..	203
Young3½%..	—

London

Anglo-AmCp.	3.24
Anglo-Amln.	19.25
BarclayBank	4.16
BeachamGr.	2.35
Bowater.....	1.41
BritAmTob..	2.97
Brit.Oxygen.	0.58½
Brit.Petrole.	4.13
Brit.LeyM...	0.32¼
Chartered...	2.30
Courtaulds..	1.15½
Chrysler.....	0.20
Daggafont...	0.10
DeBeer Def..	2.30
Decca Rec..	1.85
Distillers....	1.34½
Dunlop......	1.29
ElMus.Ind...	1.72
FreeStGed...	6.30
GEC.........	0.94
Glaxo Gr....	3.40
Gr.Univ.St..	2.80
Guinness....	1.35
Hawker-Sidd.	1.27
Hudson-Bay.	8.44

Zurich

Alusuisse....	2,925
B.Boveri.....	1,500
Ciba-Geigy..	2,585
Cr.Suisse....	3,245
Fischer......	1,445
HoffRoche bi	178,600
Nestlé.......	3,245
Sandoz......	4,220
Sté B.Suisse.	3,290
Sulzer bp....	396
U.B.Suisses..	4,070

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings......	25.860
Belgian francs...........	49.6275
British pound ($ per £)	2.4190
Canadian dollars.......	1.01
Danish crowns..........	7.474
Dutch guilders..........	3.59375
Finnish marks...........	4.16
French francs...........	5.5150
German marks..........	3.6309
Greek drachmas........	30.00
Italian lire................	622.37
Mexican pesos..........	12.50
Norwegian crowns......	7.1356
Portuguese escudos.....	28.40
Spanish pesetas.........	69.605
Swedish crowns.........	5.1604
Swiss francs..............	4.3018

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

11%

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 8, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: d—daily. w—weekly. r—regularly. i—irregularly.

(d) A.F.C.A ... $12.37
(w) A.G.P Fund ... $12.18
(i) AGRI-Fund ... $4.70
(d) A.I.I Growth Fund ... SF87.73
(w) Alexander Fund ... $9.17
(w) All-Seas Fund S.A. ... $10.75
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd. $8.84
(w) Amer. Inc. Prop. B.S. ... $8.93
(i) Amivalis Fund ... $9.15
(w) Ampro Fund ... $11.27
(w) Apollo Fund ... $25.29
(d) Apollo Fund S.A. ... $13.47
(w) Aries Fund N.V. ... $38.05f
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd... Pence80.3
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust ... $10.71
(w) Austral Trust S.A ... $8.65
(w) Austrl'n Selection Fd... $8.05
(w) Browninvest ... $23.36
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd. $0.71+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V. ... $10.00
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd Can.$13.79
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. Can.$4.52
CAPITAL GROWTH:
— (d) Cap Growth Fd ... $4.87
— (d) Cap Gr.B'l Est. Fd. $11.81
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr Bah.$8.12
(w) Capital International. $10.96
(w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $9.89
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh $100.50
(d) Caribico warrant "B" $71/73
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $945.60
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs $9.61
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs $10.22
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V $8.84
CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C S Fonds-Bonds ... SF103.25
— (d) C S Fonds-Int'l ... SF103.50
CREDIT SUISSE.
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF161.35
— (d) Intervalor ... SF103.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF241.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $8.18
(w) D.G.C ... $50.24
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $9.37
(d) Delta Multifund ... $10.07
(d) Diamond Grth. ... $2.87
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd $12.53
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust $10.85
(w) E.M.I.F S.A ... $9.93
(w) Equitalia S.A. ... $10.00
(w) Euro-America Fund ... $7.00
(d) Euronion ... $36.13
(d) Exec. Fund Canada ... $6.17
(d) Exec. Growth Fund ... $6.48
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $12.53
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund $8.58
(d) Fiducem ... BF1.305
(d) Finance Union ... $10.26
FINANCIERS INT'L:
— (i) Aus. Pac. Ext. Fd. .. $10.00
— (i) I.F.M.A. ... $10.00
(d) Pine Art Fund Inc. ... $5.07
(w) First Amer. Investment $11.91
(w) First/Fund ... $11.20
FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust ... $8.59
— (w) Int'l Min &Petr.Fd. $9.90
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd Bah.$9.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fd. ... $22.96
(w) First Security Cap. Fd $96.72
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $68.35
(w) Fleming Japan Fund... $11.42
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.. $31.39
(w) Pouselex Issue Pr. ... SF2.457
(i) Foreign Exchange Fd $10.06
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A $926.10
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A $903.91
(d) Formula Selection Fd. .. SF132.87
(w) Fortune Fund ... $3.32
(d) Frontier Growth Fund $7.72
(w) Frontier Trust ... $10.87
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US) $3.10
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling. Aus.$4.49
— (w) Real Estate Fund. Aus.$6.89
(d) Geneva F & T NAV ... $5.39
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv $5.95
GRAMCO FUNDS:
— (i) USIF Real Estate.... $7.65**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50) ... $5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund Can.$5.98
(w) GuardianGrwthFd.Int'l $5.88
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd. $7.97
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV $9.367
(w) Hedged Investors ... $12.123
(i) H O I T Hobet ... $24.43
ICC GROUP FUNDS:
— (w) Int. Commod. Inv.... $4.88
— (w) West Aust'lian Min.. $15.79
— (w) International Bank. $10.16
(d) ICOFUND ... $9.38
IOT FUNDS:
— (d) The Dollar Fund.. $10.80
— (d) Realstock ... $10.53
— (d) Fund of New York $9.17
— (d) Fund of Nations .. $10.04
(w) INGROW ... $23.12
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
— (d) Am Dynamics F. ... $10.57
— (d) Neckermann Fund DM23.69
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd $7.84
I.O.S FUNDS:
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l Can.$12.50
— (d) Commonw.Leverage Can.$3.25
— (d) IOS International.. Can.$5.38
— (d) Ponditalia ... $10.89
— (c) Fund of Funds ... $8.27*
— (d) FOF Sterling ... £1.61
— (d) I.I.T ... $6.93
— (d) Investors Fonds ... DM5.17
— (d) IOS Growth Fund. $7.84*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund.. $8.62
— (d) IOS Venture ... Can.$3.67
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l) $8.31
— (d) Australian FOF ... Aus.$7.75
(d) Interfix ... $103.85
(d) Interfund S.A ... $10.22
(d) Interitalia ... Lire7,254
(w) Intermarket Fund I. $115.00
(w) Int'l Income Fund .. $930.11
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd $23.35
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd DM1,124.08
(i) Int. Whiskey Fund ... $2.70
(d) Investpool Can Realty Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fn... $9.91
(r) Japan Growth Fund... $8.10
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $8.93
(d) Japan Selection Fund. $39.59
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,863
(w) Keyes R'l Estate Fund. $5.43
(w) Keyfund ... $9.52
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd $10.64
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd. $25.13
(w) Lake Shore Fund ... $58.34
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings $17.91
(w) Luxfund ... $30.91
(d) M. & G Island Fund. Pence64.8
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund. $9.80
(d) Mercury AssociatesS.A. $35.78
(d) Midas GoldFd(1,025 oz) $39.87
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd. $19.05
(w) Neuwirth Int'l Fund... $7.98
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $10.56
(w) New World R'l Estate... $10.28
(i) N.A.M.F ... $83.88
(i) Nippon Fund ... $14.28
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund. $8.13
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund $23.07
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc... $3.10
(w) Pacific Inv Fund ... $5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd... $20.22
PAN AMER MUTUAL FUNDS:
— (d) Pan Am. Growth Fd. $5.78
— (d) Pan Am.Income Fd. $3.03
— (d) Pan Am Spec. Fd. $8.78
— (d) REEF ... $11.74
(w) Performance Group Fd. $1.14
(w) Prime Americas Fund $10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC) ... $17.68
(d) Rebco I ... $26.33
(d) Rebco II ... $26.61
(d) Renta Fund ... LF2,385
(w) Resort Fund ... $10.89
(w) Roosevelt Fund ... $10.81
SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund ... $13.15
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $13.38
— (d) Global Fund ... $6.86
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund. $8.17
(i) Security Growth Fund $11.97
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd $10.54
(d) Selective Capital Fund $7.72
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $9.09
(w) Sepro (Issue Pr.) ... $9.93
SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fd. ... $10.17
— (d) Share Realty NV ... $10.74
— (w) Shareholders Excal. $10.03
— (d) Enterprise Fund ... $6.53
— (d) Harbor Fund ... $8.41
S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secur. $9.03
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. $10.31
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF7.46
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd $12.83
— (d) Invest Selection Fd $3.58
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund LF682
(i) So African Int'l Fund Bah.$3.6379
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd. $13.64
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd. $233.27
(w) S.&P Dollar Fund ... £4.43
(w) S.&P HempsteadCo.Ltd £4.09
(w) S.&P Jardine Jap Fd. $10.29
(i) S.&P Monit. Co. Ltd. £8.70
(w) S.&P Sterling Fund... £3.63
(w) Star Fund ... $10.85
(r) Suez Amer. Risk Capital $18.95
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Univ.Bond Select ... SF108.75
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF125.13
(r) Talent Global Fund ... $11.20
(w) Target Offshore ... —
(d) Terrafund Limited ... $5.14
(i) The Commodity Fund. $6.03
(d) The U.S Fund N.V. ... $6.86
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV $16.31
(d) Tokyo Valor ... $9.93
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $8.58
(d) Tyndall Bermuda Fund —
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund ... —
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd. $1.10
UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh ... SF73.00
— (d) Bond Invest. ... SF105.50
— (d) Eurit Eu. sh. Bid SF166.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh. Bid SF109.00
— (d) Globinvest ... Bid SF95.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid SF94.00
— (d) Safit S Af. sh Bid SF245.00
— (d) Sima Sw.R Est Bid SF151.00
UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM31.12
— (d) Europafonds ... DM46.75
— (d) Unifonds ... DM25.38
— (d) Unirenta ... DM44.97
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $4.47
USI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth Fd $1.38
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr Fd.. $10.48
— (w) USI Venture Fund $6.45
— (w) Euro-Am. R'lEst.Fd. $10.00
— (w) Fund of Nations ... $11.67
— (w) The Lion Plan ... $1.22
(w) U.S Income Properties $10.39
(w) U.S Land Fund ... $5.38
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. $12.31
(w) Univers Bk Stock Fd $17.05
(d) Victory Fund S A ... $10.56
(w) Western Growth Fd. $7.82
(w) West Hedge Fd Cl A $4.633
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $708.00
(w) World Insur Stock Fd $14.72
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd $14.88
(w) Worldwide Securities.. $41.19
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,101
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund $9.27
(w) Zodiac Fund ... $8.09

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; **For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

The Annual Report as of 31st December, 1970 has been published and may be obtained from the Paying Agents:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 206-214, Amsterdam

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
London E.C. 4

Banque Rothschild
21, rue Laffitte, Paris 9e

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Guaranteed return 13.5% increasing each year.

No Management responsibilities.

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

We can offer income producing U.S. property, yielding approximately 20% annually after tax.

Through our Limited Partnerships (formed under U.S. laws) you may directly own part of a high yielding property, which over the years will afford you a stable and continuing income largely free of tax.

Our staff of over 200 manages more than $125,000,000 worth of such properties in the U.S. for private investors in the U.S., and, more recently, in Europe.

9% annually is paid, out by regular monthly check; the balance of 10-12% pays down the long-term mortgage. These figures do not include a factor for appreciation in property and building values, which may be substantial.

We can offer these exceptionally high yields because there are minimum brokerage charges. Therefore PRINCIPALS ONLY SHOULD REPLY, NOT DEALERS.

Minimum investment units are $25,000.

For full details of the property we are presently syndicating among European investors, please contact: Box D 2,409, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	13½	ImprlOil .50a	106	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+⅛
	1½	ImT-Grp .05g	2	2	2	2	2	
	5½	Indian Hd wt	35	15	15⅝	15	15	+⅛
	10¾	Inexco Oil	121	12½	12¾	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
	5	InflightP 15t	54	7	7	6½	6½	—¼
	4⅛	Island Credit	11	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
	5	Instron Corp	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+½
	4¾	Instrum Sys	1953	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8¼	+⅜
	4¾	Int Controls	733	11⅝	13½	11⅝	13½	+1¾
	1⅜	Int Com A wt	206	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅜
	9⅞	In Protein .10	32	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
	4⅛	Int Stretch	199	20⅞	21	19⅝	20⅝	—
	5⅝	Interform	58	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
	4⅝	Inter Isle Un	131	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+¼
	20	InvDiv A .30	34	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
	3	InvDivB .49	85	11	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+¾
	8¾	Invt Fdg .40b	21	13⅛	13⅜	12	13⅜	+
	4⅝	Invt Roy .14e	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	6	Iroquois Ind	44	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
	4¼	Irvin Indust	35	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	4½	ISC Ind	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	6⅛	Itel Corp	171	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
	1½	ITI Corp	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛

J-K

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	3½	Jaclyn .10g	47	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
	17⅛	Jameswy	22	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
	9⅝	Jeannette Gl	28	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅝
	6	Jeff Lak Pet	7	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
	8⅛	Jefferson Strs	37	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
	3	Jervis Corp	20	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
	2	Jetronic Ind	8	3	3	3	3	—⅛
	28¼	John Pd .07g	11	30⅜	30⅞	30	30½	+⅜
	7½	JS Industries	33	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	6½	Jupiter Cp	41	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛
	10⅛	Kaiser In .39f	331	13⅛	13⅛	12	12⅝	+⅝
	3⅛	Kaneb .35f	424	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
	3⅝	Kane Mill wt	131	9⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+1
	14	Kaneb PL .80	12	35⅛	35⅝	34½	34½	—⅛
	9	Kauf Brd wt	28	32⅝	33	32½	32⅝	+⅝
	5	Kavanau	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
	2½	Kay Jwly	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
	8⅛	Kenton .32	212	22¼	23⅛	22¼	22⅞	+1⅛
	7⅛	Ketchm .36b	10	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
	16⅛	Kewanee .30	46	33⅝	34	33½	33⅞	+⅛
	30	Kewanee pf 2	1	50⅝	53⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—⅛
	3⅝	Key Cp	8	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
	5⅛	Keyst Ind .40	6	8	8½	8	8½	+⅛
	4	Kliemb .10g	5	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
	2	Kin Ark Corp	144	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	4⅞	King Radio	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	5⅝	Kingsford .36	60	10	10½	10	10½	+½
	22½	KingsLaf 1.60	2	31	31	31	31	—⅛
	4⅛	Kinny pfC .05	513	11½	11⅞	11	11⅝	+⅛
	2½	Kirby Ind .36	8	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—½
	6	Kit Mfg	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9½	—⅛
	3⅛	KlearVu Ind	25	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
	9⅝	Klilgk .50	2	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
	9⅝	Knott Hot .60	28	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17	+⅝
	12⅝	Kollmrgn .40	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
	8⅞	Kysor Ind .40	28	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛

L

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	3	LaBarge Inc	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
	7⅛	Lafay Radio	35	26	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+1
	4	LAiglon Appl	17	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10½	—
	2⅝	Lake Shore	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	13⅝	LaMaur .36	x64	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+1⅛
	1⅜	Langley Cp	4	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	6½	LaPoint .20a	54	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	+⅜
	19½	Larwin .48g	66	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
	2⅝	LaTour Bick	42	2⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	9	LeaRonl .28	x17	17½	17½	17½	17½	
	5⅛	Leader Intl	17	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+1⅛
	3⅝	Leasco Cp wt	820	9	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
	12	Lee Ent .20g	13	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	—⅛
	5	Lee Natl	47	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
	10	Leh Press .56	4	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	
	9	Leigh Prd .36	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
	10½	Leisure Tec	36	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
	16⅛	LernerStr .80	48	44	45	44	44⅝	+1⅛
	7½	Lerner St wt	96	30⅝	32	30½	31⅞	+1⅛
	13⅝	LeslieFa .40b	61	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—½
	3	LevinTown	148	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+⅜
	26⅝	Levitz Furn	102	91	91	89½	90⅛	—3⅛
	4	Liberty Fab	46	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
	5⅝	Liberty Loan	42	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	
	7	Lilli Ann Cp	11	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	—⅛
	5⅛	LilyLynn A	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
	2⅛	Ling TVot wt	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	Lockwd K&B	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
	2	Lodge&S .05e	47	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
	8	Loehman .32	22	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
	5⅝	LoewsThe wt	4033	20⅝	20⅝	19½	20	—⅜
	2½	Logistic Ind	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	14⅞	LaGenSv 1.10	3	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+¼
	23⅝	Louisv Cem 1	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅝

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅜	2⅞	LSB Ind .24t	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
18⅝	7	LTV Aero .80	103	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+¼
7⅝	2	LTV Aero wt	33	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
6½	2⅝	LTVElec .07g	x16	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4⅞	1⅛	LTV Ling Alt	49	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
2⅝	⅝	LTV Ling wt	34	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LTV Ling pf	6	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
18½	5⅛	Lundy Elec	51	9	9¼	9	9	—¼
6½	3½	Lynch Corp	17	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	

M

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	2¼	Macoid Ind	12	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
6⅛	2⅝	Macro C at	18	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
6½	3½	Magna Oil	164	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
18⅝	15	Ma PbSv 1.16	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Mallory Ran	94	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	+⅛
38⅝	14⅛	MamArt .28b	7	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
25½	6⅝	Magnetic Data	29	10⅛	10¼	10	10	—¼
14⅝	5⅝	Mansel St .30	36	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	—½
24⅝	13	Mangood .60	5	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
18⅞	10	Mansf TR .50	19	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Marinduque	52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
16	4⅛	Marlene Ind	75	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
53⅝	23⅝	Marley .40	3	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51⅝	—⅛
67⅝	14	Marshal Ind	51	25⅛	25⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
20	8⅛	MAsland .40	x18	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	—⅛
21⅝	12⅛	MaterRe .07g	6	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
37⅝	8⅛	Maul Bro .30	x80	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
17⅛	4⅝	Maule In .30g	1	11	11	11	11	
9⅝	3⅛	McCRORY WT	14	7⅝	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
10⅝	3⅛	McCror wt n	70	9⅛	9¼	9	9	
45½	16⅛	McCull 1.12t	186	46⅛	47⅛	45⅞	47⅛	+1⅛
35¼	12	McDongh .40	21	33	33⅜	32½	32⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12½	MeansCo 1	12	16⅝	16⅝	16	16¼	—⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Medalist .08g	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	
39⅝	24⅝	MediaGen .52	15	39½	40	39⅝	40	+⅛
21⅛	10	MEM Co .72	35	20	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
26⅝	8⅛	Menasco .41f	42	21⅛	21⅛	20	20⅝	—1⅛
25½	13½	MerleN .20a	20	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
3 15-16	1⅛	Merrill Isld	61	2	2⅛	2	2	
7⅝	3⅛	Mich Genl	29	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Mich Sug .10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	3	Mich Sg pf.24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	9⅝	Microwave	85	22⅝	24⅝	22⅝	24⅛	+1⅝
17⅝	7⅛	Midland Co .20	28	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Mid Me .35a	49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
10⅛	5	Midwst Ru R	7	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
30⅞	9⅞	MidwsFin .32	31	27⅝	30½	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
40½	15	Milgo Elect	127	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	+⅛
14⅝	5	MillrWohl .20	15	13½	13⅝	13	13	—⅛
28	9	MiltOnyx .54t	14	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
43⅛	14⅛	Milton Roy	7	25½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—½
34⅝	23⅛	Mirro Al 1.60	7	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+⅛
28⅛	12⅝	MoBeefPkr	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	MoKanTax ct	6	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
14⅝	2⅝	Mite Corp	119	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
21¼	7	Mobile Home	114	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+⅜
10⅛	5⅝	Modern Maid	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
6½	3	Mohawk Air	52	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Molybd Can	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
64	50¼	Mon P pf4.40	z60	62½	62½	61½	61½	—1
9¼	4⅛	Moog Inc	5	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	—¼
23⅞	7½	Morse El Pd	115	23½	24⅛	23⅛	23½	—⅛
12	7	Morton S .32	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
11¼	6⅞	MotlaSMk .16	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Moutdings	680	12½	13⅝	12	13⅝	+1½
24⅝	16⅝	Mt Vern 1.50	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
20⅝	8⅛	Mov Star .50	4	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	—½
7⅝	2	Movielab	6	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13⅞	7⅝	MPB Cp .30	55	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	MPO Video	18	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
19⅝	8½	MultiAm .05g	79	19⅛	20⅝	19⅛	19⅞	+⅞
5⅛	2	Muter Co	19	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	MWA Co .40	17	10	10½	10	10⅝	+¾

N

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9½	3½	Napco Ind	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+¼
9⅝	4⅛	Nat Altaifo	4	6½	6½	6½	6½	
5⅝	2	Nat Belles H	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	3½	Nat Gen wt	162	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
6½	2⅝	Nat Gen wt n	521	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
15⅛	3⅝	Nat Hlth Ent	219	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
4	1½	Nat Ind wt	77	3	3⅛	2⅞	3	
19	8⅛	N Realty .80	32	12⅛	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
30½	17⅛	N Semicondt	29	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Nat Spinng	41	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
34½	5	Nat Systems	25	14⅝	14½	14	14½	+⅜
6⅝	2⅝	NBO Ind	24	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
13½	7	Needhm Pk	28	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
21½	9½	Nelsner .20	62	21⅝	23	21⅝	22⅝	+1¼
17⅝	4⅝	NellyDon .61f	23	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	+⅜
16	2⅝	Nestle LeM	59	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
18⅝	6½	N Eng Nuclr	48	18½	19⅛	18⅝	18½	—⅛
12⅝	5⅛	N Hamp Ball	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1½	Newidria Mn	158	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
18½	9	New Max&Ar	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
9⅝	3½	NewPark Mn	75	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
59½	41⅛	N Proc .75g	25	59	59⅝	59	59	+⅛
42⅝	14½	NY Times .60	110	25	26	25	26	+1⅜

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅛	2	NiagFSv .04g	14	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
16	3	NMS Indust	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
20	9	Norf So Ry	3	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	
32⅝	8½	Nortek .28t	150	16½	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Nor Am Roy	23	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
30⅝	14½	No Am Sug 1	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
8 9-16	4	Nor Can Oils	378	7 9-16	8⅛	7 9-16	7 11-16	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Noeast Airlin	14	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
62½	51	N InPS pf4.25	z50	60	63	60	63	
22¼	14¼	NNG Mob wt	167	22	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nowsl Ind wt	78	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Novo Corp	73	11⅝	12	10⅞	11⅝	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Nuclear Am	83	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
53⅝	12½	Nuclear Data	30	30	30½	29⅝	29⅞	
13⅝	2⅝	Nytronics	225	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

O

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	14	Offshore Co	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
40	26⅝	Oh Brass 1.60	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
28½	11⅝	OKC Corp .80	12	16	16	15⅝	16	—⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Okonite wt	122	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
9½	4	Old Town	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
116	95	Ookleo 15.30e	z200	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—1
11⅛	3⅝	Originala .0	79	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
6	2	Ormand Ind	164	6	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
10⅛	6	OSullivn .50	13	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
1	11	OverhdDr .60	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Oxford Elec	8	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
25⅝	6⅝	Oxfd Fst .30g	0	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
5⅝		Ozark Airline	28	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝	

P

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	5⅛	P&A Indust	32	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	P&F Indust	140	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Pac Cst Prop	59	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
24⅝	18⅛	PGE pf 1.50	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	+⅛
21⅝	16⅛	PGE pf 1.37	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	6	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
18⅝	14⅝	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
32⅝	28⅛	PG 9.28pf2.32	6	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26½	12	P Hold .60	52	14⅝	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+1⅛
21½	14	P Hold pf1.20	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
69⅝	54½	Pac Lt pf4.75	z40	65	65⅛	65	65⅛	—⅛
67	51	Pac Lt pf4.50	z180	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	+⅛
18	13⅝	P NwTel 1.04	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
27⅝	13	PacSLoan .0	5	29	29	28⅝	28⅞	—⅛
15⅛	6⅝	P SwstAir wt	41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
23	6⅝	Pall Corp A	37	16	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
50	27½	Pamida Inc	65	48⅝	50⅝	48⅝	50⅝	+1⅝
8½	2⅞	Pantasoto	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Parmont Pkg	28	9⅛	10	9½	9⅝	+⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Park Elo .47t	15	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Parklan Hos	30	7⅝	8½	7½	8⅛	+⅝
14½	6⅛	Parkwy Dist	44	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	+
29½	11½	Parsons .25e	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
21⅝	6⅝	Pat PPap .20	14	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Palo CG .20g	19	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
30⅝	9	Pea Gal .47t	188	28⅝	30	28⅝	29⅝	+⅛
18⅞	7½	Peel Elder	29	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅛
14⅝	8¼	Penn Eng .60	42	10⅝	11	10½	10⅝	+⅛
72⅝	9½	Penn RIE .85	16	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	
8⅝	4⅝	PenoSh .10g	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2	Pentron Ind	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
40	19⅝	Pep Boys .96	21	39	9½	9	9½	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Pepcomin .40	29	13	11⅛	1	11⅛	+⅛
46⅛	21⅝	PEPI 1.30t	12	0	0	29⅝	29⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Porini Corp	48	6½	6½	6	6	+⅛
29	5⅛	Permaner	47	13⅝	7	12½	12½	—⅛
45	20⅛	Petrie Str .55	63	45	46½	45	46½	+1⅛
8⅛	5	PhilLaDis .91	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
26⅛	8⅝	Phillips Scr	5	16½	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
9⅝	1⅛	Piasecki Airc	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
54⅝	20½	Pickwick Intl	15	47⅞	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+⅛
48⅛	3⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	26	48⅛	50⅛	48⅛	50⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	2½	Pierco Gov	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
15	10⅝	Pioneer Plas	82	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
13⅝	4⅛	PionerSv .12t	172	9⅛	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
28	15⅝	PitDesMoin 1	1	23⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8	5⅛	PitWV Tr .48	7	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
12⅝	2½	PKL Co	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅞	9½	Plant Ind	46	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	—⅝
19⅝	4⅝	Plaza Group	34	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
13⅞	4⅞	Ply Gem .19f	24	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Plym Ru A	4	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
17⅝	7	Pneumo Dy	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
27⅛	6	Poloron .88t	64	11	12⅛	11	12	+1
17⅛	6	Polych .73f	28	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	
13	5	Polymer Cp	z100	8	8	8	8	—⅛
42⅝	14⅝	Potter Inst	319	2⅞	24⅛	23½	23⅞	+⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Prairie Oil	161	17⅛	17⅛	16	16⅝	—
18	10⅝	Pratt Lam 1	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	
6⅛	3½	Pratt Rd .20	x8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
52	27⅛	PrntHall .68	8	48	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Preston .28e	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Price Capitel	24	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
28⅞	13⅛	Proir Stl .25g	25	28	28⅛	27½	27⅛	—⅛
10⅛	8½	Prov Gas .64	3	10	10	10	10	—⅛
32⅞	5⅝	Prud Resrcs	72	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅝	13½	Prud Bdg .24	65	22½	23½	22½	23⅛	+2⅛
20⅛	4	PrudFnds .10	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Puco Ptl .15	50	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
65	51½	PSColo pf4.25	z200	61	62	61	62	+2
13⅝	8⅛	PuntaGord 15	39	12⅛	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
25⅛	4⅛	Puritan Fash	377	26⅛	27⅝	26	27⅝	+1½
15⅛	6⅛	PutnamsS .34	7	13	1	12⅝	12⅛	—⅛

R

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6¼	2½	Ramer Ind	94	5	5½	5	5½	+⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Ranchrs Ex	14	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2½	Rapid Am wt	75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
20	3⅛	Rath Pack	205	18⅛	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+⅛
19	5⅛	Ray Rosres	35	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Raym Pr .40	7	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	RB Induct	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Reading Ind	4	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Real El 1.40a	3	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9⅛	RltvInTr .25g	13	15	15	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
45⅛	12½	Recrion Corp	198	37⅝	39	37⅝	39	+2½
5⅝	2⅛	REDM .10d	22	4⅛	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Reeves Ind	48	3⅝	4	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	2	Reeves Telec	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
38⅛	24	Reli Ins 2.20	z200	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	
15⅝	10½	Rem A3rm .80	17	12⅝	1	12⅝	13	+⅛
19½	12⅛	RepMtg 1.38a	79	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+
5⅛	2⅛	RepMtgin wt	77	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Reserve OG	138	9⅛	10	9⅛	10	+
10½	4⅛	Resistoflex	8	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	ResortsIntl A	408	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅝	6⅛	ResortsIntl B	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
22⅛	4	Restau Assoc	58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Rex Noreco	211	16⅛	16⅝	15⅛	16	—⅛
16⅝	5⅛	RH Med Svcs	58	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
12	5⅝	Rilel Prods	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
12⅛	4⅝	RVICHFORD Ind	97	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅛	14⅛	Richton 1.07t	78	35⅛	35⅛	32	34	—1⅛
20	6⅛	RicoArg Mn	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15	2⅝	RVIKER Moxs	340	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	+
4	1⅛	Riker Mxn pf	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
22	14⅛	RioAlgom .40	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
6½	3⅝	RitterFin .06f	7	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
8⅝	3½	Rolntech	11	7⅛	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
9½	4⅛	Rolln Ind	14	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
43⅝	13⅝	Rogers Corp	9	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝	—⅛
45	15	Rollins Intl	42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Ronco Telepr	211	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
60	29	RooseRac .80	101	59½	61⅛	59⅛	61⅛	+1⅝
3½	4	Rosenai Bro	38	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
33	10½	RownDrl .07g	24	27⅛	28½	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4½	Rowland Pd	30	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13	+⅛
3⅛	1½	Royal Amer	139	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	
9½	3½	Roy Busn Fd	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
c19⅛	11½	Royalinn Am	175	14⅛	15½	14½	15⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	13	Rupp Indust	128	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
12⅛	4	Rusco Ind	101	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
5⅛	2	Russeks Inc	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Russell Alum	17	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6	RussiMJJ .10g	11	12	12½	12	12⅛	+⅛
33⅛	18½	RustCraft .40	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
73	66½	Ryan Homes	8	63⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Ryersn Hay	2	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
22⅛	9⅛	Sabin Roy .40	14	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
16⅛	7	Safegrd Ind	73	13	13½	12⅛	13½	+⅛
32⅛	12	StJhnTrk .90	15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
18⅛	5⅛Q	Salem Corp	60	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+

S-T

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅛	13⅛	Sambo R .10r	107	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
8	3⅛	S Carlos .12g	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
118⅛	106½	S DieG pf9.84	5	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	
13⅛	11	S Die G pf.90	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	SJuanR 2.16t	19	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31	
16⅛	5	Sanitas .12	393	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Sargent Ind	86	4⅛	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Saturn Airwy	27	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
24⅛	8	Sav AStop .24	329	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17	+⅛
73	19⅛	Savin B Mch	141	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
14	4⅛	Savoy Ind	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Sayre gfishr	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	7⅛	Scam Instru	36	27	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7⅛	SchenultA .40	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Schiller Ind	12	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
14	5	Science Mgt	85	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5	Selent Allan	345	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
14	6	Scope Indust	20	9⅛	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
25	9⅛	ScottysH .10e	47	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅛V	⅛	Scurry Rain	29	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
11⅛	6	SbdA'Mill .20	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
13	4½	Sea Containr	77	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	SbdPlywd .10	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Seabrok .03g	33	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9	+⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Sealectro Cp	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	7⅛	Sears Ind .44	22	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
11⅛	6	Season All	16	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
22⅛	8⅛	Sec Migl .22g	81	23	20⅛	19⅛	20	—⅛
20⅛	8½	SelasCorp .40	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Selig Ltz .20r	6	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10	4⅛	Semtech .21f	24	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
c11⅛	2⅛	Sequoyah Ind	320	6	6⅛	5⅛	6	
24⅛	15⅛	Service Cp In	28	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6½	Servisco	17	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
7⅛	3	Servo Corp	4	6	6	5⅛	6	
18⅛	9	Servotronic	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Sc'n Co .45	11	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
23½	15⅛	SGL Ind 1.19t	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Shaer Sh .16	27	7	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Shahmon Ind	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3	Shaltck Denn	219	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	3⅛	SheffWat .12r	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
16⅛	6	ShellRes .05e	54	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Shenandoh	10	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅛	
61½	35	Sherwod Med	29	47	47	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6½	Sierra P Ind	29	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	21	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Sifco Indust	15	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
13⅛	3½	Sigma Inst	59	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Signal Cp .30	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Silicon Tran	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6	Simkins .50	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
22⅛	5⅛	Simplxin .50f	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
32⅛	18	Simplex Wire	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅛	19	SincVenOil 2	z10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	Slikin SmRfg	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
30	16⅛	SkaggCo .40b	45	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Sky City Strs	33	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
24⅛	8⅛	Slick Corp	365	12⅛	14	12⅛	14	+1⅛
48	19⅛	S'lick pfA 1.75	42	29⅛	30⅛	29	30⅛	+1⅛
8⅛	3⅛	SMD Ind	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
42⅛	10⅛	Solitron	488	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18	+⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Sonder Brdct	33	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Sorg Paper	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
24	4⅛	Sourdesign	44	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Soest Cap .64	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
117	99	SCE pf8.96	3	112	112	112	112	—⅛
25	16	SC 5.20pf 1.30	9	22⅛	23	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	SC 4.78pf 1.19	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17	12⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	2	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
16⅛	12⅛	SC 4.24pf 1.06	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	SC 4.08pf 1.02	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4	Sou Real Ut	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
25⅛	9⅛	Swst For Ind	95	23⅛	24	23½	24	+⅛
15⅛	8	Swn Inv .70	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
17	6⅛	Spacity Rest	95	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16½	+1½
9⅛	5⅛	Spector Ind	29	9	9⅛	9	9	
15⅛	4⅛	Spectro .18	30	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Spod DP .21t	4	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
23⅛	4⅛	Spencer Cos	198	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5⅛	SSP Ind .12g	2	8⅛	9	8⅛	9	+⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Std Allian .80	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
11⅛	3	Std Containr	2	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Std Dred .20e	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20⅛	16	StDred pf1.60	250	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3	Std Metals	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
37⅛	16	Std Mot A .75	22	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	+1⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Std gpac Corp	41	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
28⅛	22⅛	Std Prod 1.20	4	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Std Shrs .15r	63	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
14	7⅛	Std Thomsn	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Stanley Avia	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	1½	Stanwick Cp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	StapMech .80	108	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Stardust .48	25	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10	+⅛
18⅛	8	Star Smkt .65	56	18	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
31⅛	8⅛	Statham Ins	194	15⅛	17	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15	7⅛	Steelmet Inc	39	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6⅛	SteinH .25e	28	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Stellar Ind	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
29⅛	12	Stepan Ch .52	8	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
11	2⅛	Sterl Electr	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Sterl Extrudr	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Sterl Pre .20f	34	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Stern Met .25	263	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	11⅛	Sternco A	13	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	
33⅛	19⅛	Stop Shop .90	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
49⅛	29⅛	STP Corp .60	82	48⅛	50	48⅛	49⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	4	Stratton Grp	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Struthr Wells	31	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	Suave Sh .33f	83	20⅛	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Summit Org	21	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	15⅛	Sun Elec .40	25	20	20	19⅛	20	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Sunair Electr	65	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3	Supercr .06e	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Sup Surg Mf	52	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
c45⅛	8	Superscope	75	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Supronics	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Susquehana	37	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
15	9⅛	Susqueh pf 1	4	13	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Sutro Mt .40g	90	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	Synaloy .45g	61	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
69⅛	18⅛	Syntex .40	257	54	54	52⅛	53⅛	—⅛
25	27⅛	Sysco Cp .05g	12	27⅛	22⅛	27⅛	22⅛	+⅛
4⅛	10⅛	System Eng	293	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Tamar Elec	97	5⅛	6	5⅛	6	+1
18⅛	12	Tasty B .88b	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅛	6⅛	Tech Aerofo	123	12⅛	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅛	7⅛	Technic Oper	31	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Technic Tape	168	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
22	7	Technicolor	298	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	—⅛
14⅛	3	Technitrol	67	4⅛	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Teleflex Inc	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
133⅛	46	Telepromtr	526	60⅛	60⅛	56⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
20⅛	3⅛	Tenna Corp	177	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt	185	8⅛	9	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Tenney Eng	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3	Tensor Cp	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Terodyne Inc	22	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4	Ter Hud .42t	90	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1
39⅛	13⅛	Tesoro Pet	56	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
9	3⅛	Texstar	192	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Textron wt	2	19	19	19	19	+⅛
8⅛	3	TFI Co Inc	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	8⅛	ThorMkt .33g	11	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅛
c17⅛	9⅛	Thriftimart	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Tokheim .60	34	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
29	11⅛	Tonka Cp .40	x35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
25⅛	9⅛	Tool Res .59t	152	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
31⅛	15⅛	TorinCorp .40	1	20	20	20	20	—⅛
10	3 9-16	Total Pet NA	92	8	8⅛	7 15-16	8⅛	+7-16
16⅛	12⅛	Total P pf .70	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Town Cntry	41	10	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	9⅛	Tran Lux .60	193	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3	Transair .02e	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
40⅛	14	Tran In cv pf	2	22	22	22	22	
14½	4⅝	TWA wt	137	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Tri State Mot	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30⅝	10⅝	girland P .15e	83	25⅛	26½	25	26⅛	+1⅛
3⅝	2 7-16	Tubos Mex	11	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
23⅝	6	Tyco Labs	386	11	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+⅝

U-V

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅝	Udico Corp	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
9⅝	2⅛	UIP Corp	608	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅝
14⅝	3⅝	Unexcelled	80	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
12⅛	6½	Un Finl .47t	4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	
24⅝	11⅝	Un Invest .70	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅝
24⅝	15⅝	Una M1 .46g	103	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Unam ½ wt	421	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+½
14	6⅝	UnAircPd .50	4	10	10	10	10	
5⅛	2⅝	Unit Asb .17e	34	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4 13-16	—1-16
8⅝	3⅝	Unit Bd Cart	8	8⅝	8½	7⅝	7⅝	—½
5⅝	3	UnBrands wt	491	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅝
24⅝	22	UnCoLin 10r	7	23	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅞	6⅛	UnDollrSt .42	12	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	
7⅝	2⅝	Unit Foods	205	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	
8	3⅝	Un Natl Corp	75	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1½	UnNat Cp wt	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝V	⅞	Un Nat pf.70	3	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
48⅝	7	U P Dve .25g	x97	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	49⅞	+1⅞
26⅝	8⅝	Un Refin 15	76	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅝
9	5⅝	US Carm .05e	6	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
36	11	US Filter	88	24⅝	25	24⅛	24⅞	+2⅝
45⅝	17⅛	USHome Dev	162	42⅛	42⅝	41	41⅛	—⅝
34	12⅝	US Nat Rsrc	531	17	17	15⅝	16	—⅞
12⅝	4⅝	US Radium	114	7	8⅛	7	7⅝	+⅜
21⅝	14⅝	US Ritin 1.50	22	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
13⅝	4⅛	US Reducin	11	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
12⅝	4	US Smelt wt	33	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
18⅝	3½	Unitrode .p	279	10½	11	10½	10⅞	+½
4⅝	2½	Univ Cigar	6	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
12	3⅛	Un Cont .16t	58	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅜
23½	11½	Univ Mar 5c	11	16	16	16	16	
37½	10⅞	Uris Bldg wt	34	29⅝	29⅝	28½	[illegible]	
20½	4⅝	URS Systems	73	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Utah IdSu .80	5	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
21⅝	12	Valley Stk H	68	19⅛	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅝
10	3	Valley Mot	37	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
7½	4⅛	Valmar Ind	4	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅝	4½	Valspar .06g	17	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
19⅞	8⅝	Van Dorn .30	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
5½	2⅛	Vanguard Int	59	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14½		Varo Inc	111	4	4⅛	3⅝	4	+⅛
37½	10⅝	Vecco Instru	48	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
31⅝	27⅝	VENICFind .20	79	30⅞	31⅛	30⅝	31	+½
24⅝	5⅝	Vernitron	65	9	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
11⅝	4	Vesely Co	4	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
40⅝	10⅝	Vetco Offshr	48	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41	+⅝
25⅝	5⅛	Viewlex	214	9½	9½	9	9½	
27½	6½	Vikos Inc	148	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
10	4½	Vintage Ent	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	4	VLN Corp	68	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
54½	32	VLN Co pf 3	2	44½	44½	44½	44½	+½
15⅛	5⅝	Vol Merch	20	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅝
13⅛	6⅞	Voplex Corp	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Vulc Corp .15	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
7½	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	46	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜

W

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	6⅛	WabMa s .20	37	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
27	14⅝	Wacknhut .28	7	25	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
9⅞	3⅛	Wadell Equip	6	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝	9⅝	Walco N .2e	z900	14	14	14	14	
13⅝	3½	Waltham In	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8⅞	2	Ward Fds wt	68	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
11⅛	5	Wards Co .20	8	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3	Watsco Inc	41	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
30⅝	18⅛	Weil McL .90	8	24	24½	24	24½	+⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Weiman .52t	30	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7½	3½	Weld Tu Am	21	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
11⅞	4⅝	Welco E	12	11⅛	11½	11	11	—⅛
24⅞	5	WellRGr 15g	38	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
5½	2¼	Wentworth	12	4⅛	4½	4½	4½	
11	4½	Westates Pt	294	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
11	2⅝	Westby Fsh	241	10	10½	9⅞	10½	+½
21⅞	9	Wstn Fin .15a	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	Wn Nuclear	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11½	2⅝	Westrn Orbis	55	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞	—⅛
53⅝	30⅝	West Un Intl	2	53⅝	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Westrans Ind	34	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
48⅞	17⅝	Whelab .60a	11	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Whippany .40	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
14⅞	7⅝	Whitaker .50	7	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
7⅝	2½	Whitehall El	208	4⅞	6⅛	4⅞	6	+1⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Whitting .52	5	23	23	23	23	+⅛
7⅝	2	Whittakr wt	202	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2½	Wichita Ind	34	7⅛	4	3⅝	3⅞	
18⅝	4½	Willcox Gibo	65	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
42½	12	Wmhouse	52	19⅛	19½	19	19⅛	+½
8⅛	4	Wilshire Oil	x41	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
23⅝	8½	WilsonCo 1.35	16	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
7⅝	2½	Wilson Co wt	93	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
15	4⅝	Wilson Br .60	31	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
10½	5	Wilson P .12	12	9⅝	9⅛	9	9⅛	
16⅝	9⅞	WilsonSpt .60	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
5⅞	3½	Wilson So wt	44	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Winkelmn .40	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4⅞	Wolv Indust	11	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
21½	7⅝	Wood Inc .52t	10	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	—⅛
19	7⅝	Work Wr .60	19	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
10⅞	4⅛	Wrather Cp	37	7⅝	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Wright Harg	54	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
15⅛	9⅛	WTC Air .05g	x31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Wyand Ind	22	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
9½	2⅞	Wyle Labs	74	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
32⅛	22	Wynn Oil	43	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+1⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Wyomising	8	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛

Y

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18	8⅛	Yates Ind	44	13⅛	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅝

The Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — March 9, 1971

$20,000,000

General Mills Finance N.V.

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

General Mills, Inc.

GENERAL MILLS

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All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Transocean Gulf Oil Company

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest and sinking fund unconditionally guaranteed by

GULF OIL CORPORATION

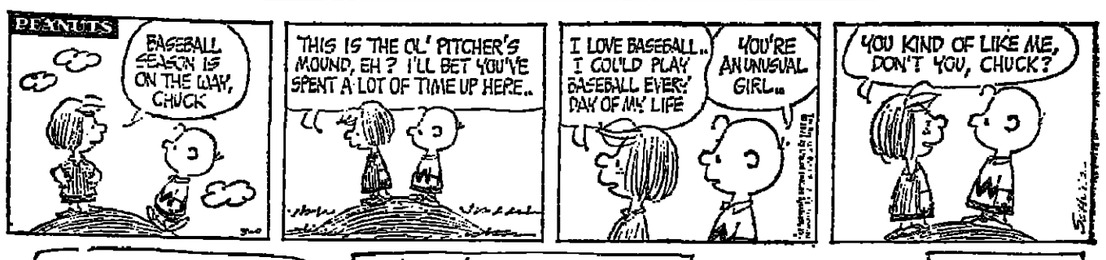
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March 9, 1971.

PEANUTS



B.C.



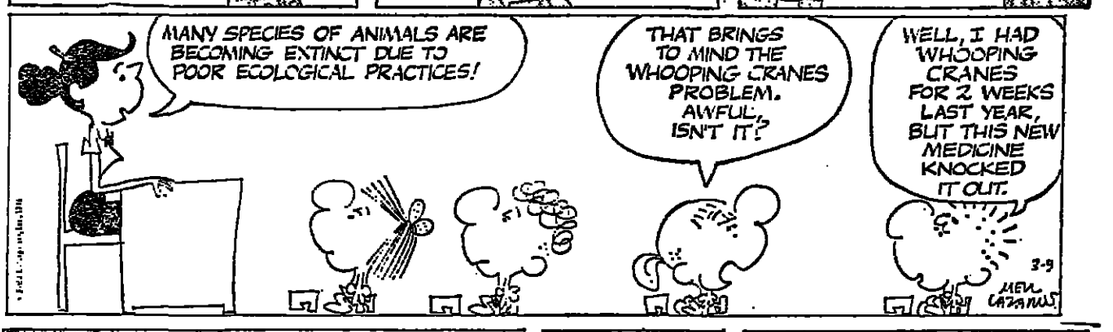
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



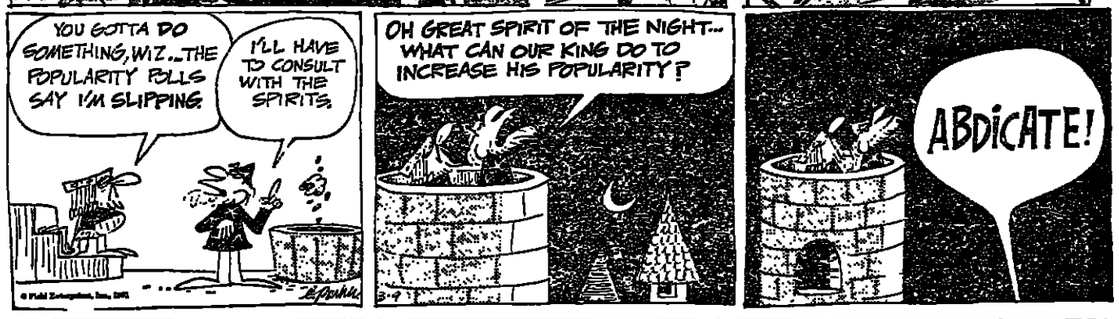
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Never to double voluntarily bid slams, except perhaps for lead-directing reasons, is good advice for players at all levels. World champions, however, may disregard this general rule, and Giorgio Belladonna of Rome did so on the diagramed deal.

It was played last week in Wilmington, Del., where the all-star Precision Club touring team, which also includes Benito Garozzo of Rome and Robert Jordan and Arthur Robinson of Philadelphia, defeated a local squad by 16 international match points in a short exhibition match.

To determine in the auction that a jack is a crucial card is usually impossible. If South had held the spade jack instead of the ten, a spade slam would have been a good proposition for the partnership.

As the cards are, however, South is likely to be shipwrecked against good defenders by two club leads, forcing the dummy to ruff, after which a trump loser is probable.

It is hard to blame North-South for reaching six spades, and Belladonna as West felt safe in doubling.

On the bidding it was highly unlikely that either of his opponents held a void club, and his trump trick could not disappear because of the double (North's belated spade support indicated a doubleton at most). And there was no reason to fear a retreat to six no-trump.

The bad break turned a North-South misfortune into a disaster. West led the club ace and shifted to a low trump. After winning with the queen in dummy, South not unnaturally attempted to cash two diamond winners for a club discard.

West ruffed the second diamond lead and led a club to his partner's king. The lead of the diamond queen then promoted another trick for the spade jack, and South was down three, a penalty of 800.

NORTH
♠ Q
♡ AQJ105
◇ AKJ1062
♣ 4

WEST	EAST
♠ J8542	♠ —
♡ 962	♡ 873
◇ 4	◇ Q9873
♣ AJ102	♣ K8763

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK109763
♡ K4
◇ 5
♣ Q95

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	N	A	S	H	U	A	■	T	I	M	I	A	M	■
D	E	S	T	I	N	E	■	U	I	N	A	R	I	M	E	D
R	E	S	E	L	L	S	■	M	I	A	N	I	P	I	L	E
O	D	A	■	L	E	T	I	D	I	O	W	N	■	L	I	A	E
S	L	U	E	■	T	H	E	R	E	■	B	I	E	N	I	D
S	E	L	I	M	I	A	■	E	T	S	■	B	I	A	S	I	I	E
E	S	T	I	V	A	T	E	■	S	I	O	R	I	T	E	D
■	■	N	E	M	E	R	I	T	E	■	A	I	N	■	■	■
C	I	C	E	R	O	■	M	I	O	N	I	T	R	O	I	S	E
E	V	A	N	I	S	■	R	I	I	M	■	S	I	A	N	I	T	A
L	A	S	T	■	G	E	N	I	R	E	■	T	I	E	R	R
T	N	T	■	R	U	B	E	■	O	L	A	■	M	I	L	■
I	H	O	P	E	I	T	O	■	L	O	W	T	I	D	E	■
C	O	R	O	N	E	R	■	F	I	N	A	L	E	I	S	■
■	F	S	S	E	N	E	■	E	I	N	S	U	E	S	■	■

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®

—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEMYS

ORPOD

MOINCE

WALLOF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BORAX FETCH ABSORB MALICE

Answer: *How many does it take to make a riot?*—A TRIO

BOOKS

HO

By David Halberstam. Random House. 118 pp. $4.95.

Reviewed by Peter Arnett

THE American public quickly lost heart for the Vietnam war when promised victory slipped away, and blame for the mess has since been placed upon a varied cast: It was the hawks seeking the impossible, or the doves undermining the inevitable: it was generals practicing wrong tactics, or diplomats voicing wrong arguments or reporters writing wrong stories.

The bitter recriminations unleashed by this most controversial of all American foreign involvements have by no means ceased, and you read in the books and articles, and hear in the speeches, the strident tones of those who believe that their counsel if heard would have altered the course of events.

But as David Halberstam suggests in this short, incisive study, the humbling of America in Vietnam was less the result of her own bungling than of the consummate cleverness and perseverance of the Communist Vietnamese, particularly their late, wispy-bearded leader, Ho Chi Minh, who had by the end of his life, Halberstam writes, "touched the culture and soul" of his American enemy.

Curiously little is known about Ho, though he is one of the extraordinary figures of this era. Much of his life was secret and private. Halberstam began this essay before the Vietnamese leader died in September, 1969, and he has not attempted a definitive work. But by exhaustively researching French material, he has superbly captured the drama of Ho Chi Minh's early days and his patient ascent in the Communist party, from Paris pamphleteer to trusted Comintern agent; surviving jail terms and luckily avoiding a Stalin purge: shielding his hard and calloused side like a playful cat hiding its claws, and appearing always the

"Vietnamese everyman, humble, soft-spoken, mocking his own position, always seen in the simplest garb, his dress making him barely distinguishable from the poorest peasant—a style that Westerners for many years mocked, laughing at the lack of trappings of power, of uniform, of style, until one day they woke up and realized that this very simplicity, this cult of simplicity, this capacity to walk simply amongst his own people was basic to his success."

Halberstam sardonically parallels the Vietnam war to the earlier Indochina war lost by the French. He quotes a press colleague at the Saigon airport, early in the Vietnamese conflict, who said after a long-winded speech by an arriving American official, "Ah, another foolish Westerner come to lose his reputation to Ho Chi Minh." The current Vietnam war, in Halberstam's view, is in all its essential elements a continuation of the French war, and its strategy and orchestration has largely been set in the North. And it is continuing much as the old Bolshevik would have predicted "with a new American President, still unable to come to terms with that most bitter lesson for Westerners, the fact that if you have not defeated guerrillas you have lost to them, bogged down in the war."

There was even little solace for the Western Allies when Ho Chi Minh died. "With Ho's death," Halberstam writes, "power was transferred in Hanoi without any crisis; his goals had always been his people's goals, so there was no readjustment of his vision to be made."

Halberstam suggests that the United States has been more than just outgeneraled and outlasted in Vietnam. He sees Ho Chi Minh's impact as being greater on America even than on France, to whom Ho demonstrated, in that earlier war, that her empire had come to an end. "Political leaders like Robert Kennedy," Halberstam writes, "who had begun the decade convinced that America had a right, indeed a duty, to fight brushfire wars in underdeveloped nations around the world, would change their minds and not only turn against the war but talk of a new definition of American foreign policy, emphasizing now the limits of power, saying that the United States cannot be the policeman of the world. The war thus hastened the end of two decades of American foreign policy, based on the sole, guiding principle of anti-Communism."

Peter Arnett covered the Vietnam war for eight years for the Associated Press, winning the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
	FICTION		
1	QB VII, Uris	1	14
2	Love Story, Segal	2	34
3	Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw	4	22
4	Passenger to Frankfurt, Christie	5	14
5	Islands in the Stream, Hemingway	3	21
6	The Throne of Saturn, Drury	—	1
7	The Antagonists, Gann	—	2
8	The Child From the Sea, Goudge	6	25
9	Caravan to Vaccares, MacLean	8	12
10	Doctor Cobb's Game, Cassill	—	4
	GENERAL		
1	The Greening of America, Reich	1	15
2	Future Shock, Toffler	2	21
3	Civilization, Clark	3	20
4	Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-45, Tuchman	10	2
5	Khrushchev Remembers, Khrushchev	4	9
6	The Sensuous Man, "M"	—	1
7	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	5	59
8	The Sensuous Woman, "J"	7	46
9	Inside the Third Reich, Speer	9	29
10	Crime in America, Clark	6	13

(These figures are for the week ended Feb. 27.)

CROSSWORD

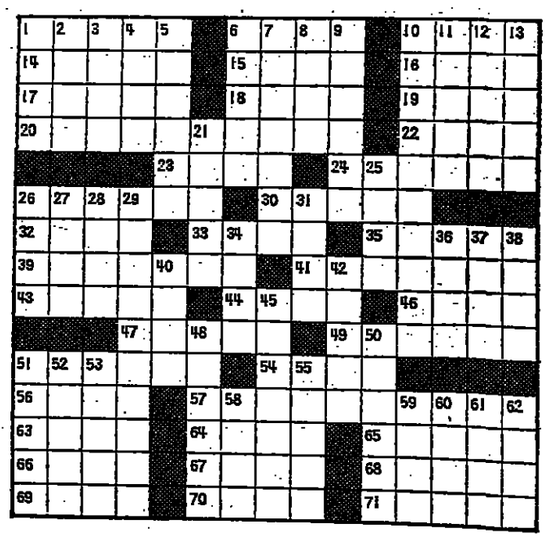
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Caesar, for one
6 Hunk
10 Humorous poet
14 Rub out
15 Southern favorite
16 Preposition
17 Vessel
18 Bit
19 Insect
20 Bazaar's relative
22 Breed's or Bunker
23 Currier's partner
24 "What have you done for me —?"
26 Dance step
30 Details
32 Balcony
33 Gallic name
35 Musketeer
39 Mushroom
41 Win
43 Risk
44 Tool
46 Men
47 Fragrant
49 Los Angeles five
51 Small cap
54 Cease
56 Spin like —
57 Fragrant shrub
63 Cocktail variety
64 Angry
65 Michigan town
66 — many words
67 Adduce
68 Picks out
69 Appear
70 Origin
71 Mini or maxi

DOWN

1 Word with him or her
2 Seed coat
3 Alley
4 Cruising
5 Skin layer
6 Steeple
7 Emulates Peeping Tom
8 Stake
9 Ringo, for one
10 Billy
11 Ado or Orphant
12 Booth
13 With passion
21 Prevent
25 Oriental nurse
26 Burst of thunder
27 Certain plate
28 Lab medium
29 School dance
31 Shipbuilding wood
34 Work for
36 Now's partner
37 Done
38 Does needlework
40 Latin pronoun
42 Instrument
45 Letter winner
48 Moral system
50 Athenians
51 Grounds
52 Agreed
53 Waken
55 Gave a hand
58 Cleveland's waterfront
59 Defeat
60 However
61 Capsule
62 Relax



هكذا من الأصل

الكتاب الاصل

razier 205 1/2, Ali 215 for THE FIGHT

hallenger Comes Late to Weigh-In

W YORK, March 8 (AP).—razier weighed-in at 205 1/2 s and Muhammad Ali at oday for their heavyweight ionship bout tonight at son Square Garden.

zier weighed 209 for his recent fight when he knockut light-heavyweight champ Bob Foster in two rounds in lt Nov. 18.

was 214 for his Dec. 7 fight st Oscar Bonavena, which on by a knockout in the round.

ier weighed in at 11:44 and Ali at 1:27 p.m. before tricted crowd of some 400 men. All arrived more than our later than expected.

in Dooley, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, directed that the two fighters weigh in at separate times to avoid what he called the "delicatessen" — a yelling match—which took place at the official signing for the fight.

The reason for Ali's late arrival was attributed to the large crowds that thronged the lobby and the street outside the New Yorker Hotel, where he is staying, only two blocks from the Garden. The Garden announced that special police had to be called to assist Ali into a waiting automobile.

Another large crowd was gathered at the Garden and his entrance there was delayed several minutes.

"What do you mean calling Frazier the champion" Ali bellowed loudly when he heard those words at the weigh-in. "What do you mean calling me an ex-champion. I am the champion. I am the king.

"I'm tired of all this stuff. I am going to straighten this thing out tonight for all of you experts who have been picking Frazier."

After finishing the weigh-in, Ali put his head next to that of his trainer, Bundini Brown, and together they chanted into the microphone:

"Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee," and repeated, "Float like a butterfly sting like a bee. Rumble, man, rumble."

Earlier, under the questioning of garden publicist John Condon, Frazier said he still believed he would stop Ali inside of ten rounds.

"Yes, I do," Frazier replied firmly. "He can't stay in the ring with me. He can't run fast enough to keep away from me."

Frazier appeared without the heavy beard which he had been cultivating for the last several months. It was ordered off by the commissioner.

"It took two years off me," Frazier said with a big grin. "I will start growing another one when this fight is over."



Associated Press.

COUPLE OF HEAVIES—Joe Frazier, with trainer Yancey Durham looking on, watches scale register at 205 1/2 at yesterday's weigh-in...

How Rivals Compare

Frazier		Ali
27 Years	Age	29 Years
205 1/2 lbs	Weight	215 lbs
5 ft. 11 1/2 in.	Height	6 ft. 3 in.
73 1/2 in.	Reach	80 in.
42 in.	Chest (nor)	42 in.
44 in.	Chest (ex)	44 1/2 in.
15 in.	Biceps	15 in.
13 in.	Forearms	12 1/2 in.
34 in.	Waist	34 in.
26 in.	Thighs	25 in.
13 in.	Calves	17 in.
17 1/2 in.	Neck	17 1/2 in.
7 in.	Wrists	9 in.
13 in.	Fists	13 in.
11 in.	Ankles	9 1/2 in.



United Press International.

...while a short time later, Muhammad Ali gives his noon-time opinion at Madison Square Garden on his weight of 215 pounds.

Why Ali Can't Lose:

Speed Will Slow Down Frazier's Will to Win

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—Sonny Liston was asked once to comment on Muhammad Ali's incredible speed. "Speed," snorted Liston. "How fast he go? He faster'n the wind? He kiss a bullet? He run through hell in a gasoline sportcoat and live to talk about it? Huunh. Like Joe Louis say, you can run but you can't hide."

Liston was the first of nine championship opponents defeated, basically, by Ali's speed. He just moved too fast for them, skipping away from good punches, never still long enough to suffer a combination, firing his own punches too quickly to be escaped. Even after his three and one-half year layoff, appearing slower, he was speedy enough to beat Jerry Quarry and Oscar Bonavena. Nevertheless, the speculation on which tonight's fight was matched and merchandised was this: has Ali lost enough of his speed to be vulnerable to Joe Frazier's most valuable asset—his relentless will—and to create a prizefight worth as much as $20 to a closed-circuit television spectator?

Ali does appear to have lost some speed. Four years ago Yank Durham said he was waiting for Ali to lose a half-step before he would allow Frazier to fight him. Perhaps Ali has lost that half-step. Such a long layoff must drain some of the competition out of a man's legs, as Sugar Ray Robinson has observed, and there is a difference between an athlete of 25 and one of 29, as Ali is now. Yet the difference is not all negative: there is a new breadth and defined musculature in Ali's body, and his maturing strength is probably translatable into heavier punches and a greater ability to absorb punishment.

He is still speedy enough to work with Frazier, who is still a journeyman boxer. Frazier's reputation rests mainly on the single-minded, sensual joy with which he tracks an opponent across and around the ring, corners him, then disassembles him.

Frazier always does the same thing, which is awesome to watch, and has always been effective. He takes his opponent's best punches, smiling and chortling at any that really hurt him, and when the competitive juice begins running out of his opponent, Frazier gets in close and chops him down. Against top-flight competition like Oscar Bonavena, Buster Mathis and Eddie Machen, it takes him most or all of the scheduled rounds because he does not have a big knockout punch. Against lesser fighters, or those with considerably weaker psyches than his, it takes considerably less time.

But the relentless will, the savage ambition, that powered this threshing machine has probably lost its half-step too. Joe Frazier is no ideologue, he wears no manties, he carries no symbolic pressures. Just by signing the contract for this fight, he has everything he ever fought for—security for his family, play money for his cars and jewelry, publicity for his show business career. It is hard to believe any more in the single-minded fury of a man who broke his foot tapdancing in Las Vegas, who tries to set up training camps where his back-up band The Knockouts' can perform, who has booked himself to perform in a hotel ballroom, $35 top, a few minutes after the fight of the century.

Assuming that Ali's speed and Frazier's will have diminished, the fight will come down to essentials, and Ali will score a knockout within 12 rounds. For the first four or five rounds, Ali will stick and move, softening, perhaps even splitting Frazier's face with his snakelick jab, confusing him with combinations, turning him around.

Once Frazier has to move in any direction but straight ahead, he cannot punch effectively or avoid punches. Through the middle rounds, Ali may open up enough to push him back, to rock his head; in return, Frazier will deliver a few blows without damaging effect. Sometime in the last third of the fight, Ali, who is nearly four inches taller, about ten pounds heavier and has more than half a foot's advantage in reach, will start knocking Frazier down.

Frazier will get up and smile and chortle and keep coming, but he will not be punching, and his will to win will be long gone in the dizziness, and in the loss of spatial relationships. When he does go down to stay, it will be with a kind of relief, and without shame: Frazier understands as well as anyone that Ali has indeed in his time, outrun the wind and kissed the bullet and returned from hell in a gasoline sportcoat.

Why Frazier Can't Lose:

Champ Will Wear Out Ali Within 10

By Red Smith

"BELGRADE (UPI).—Three of four Yugoslav fight fans favor Muhammad Ali to beat Joe Frazier in Monday's title fight, a newspaper contest showed today. Readers, who were asked to predict the victor, the round and the manner of victory, lean toward Ali, 8,638 to 2,824."

If that doesn't tear it, nothing will. For a week now, we have been favored with the opinions of authorities like Johnny Carson and Carol Burnett, Burt Lancaster and David Frost, Donna Reed, Captain Kangaroo, Soupy Sales and Virginia Graham, say one of whom may have seen Joe Frazier on the street or Cassius Muhammad Ali Clay in a crowd at one time or another.

Now, at last, we get it from the horse's mouth. Now we get it from 11,462 Yugoslavs who have never seen Frazier or Ali or Joe Louis or Jack Dempsey or John L. Sullivan.

It takes some crust to raise a voice in such company. In the face of oracles like those, what good is the opinion of a guy who watched Cassius Clay whipping Poland's Zbigniew Pietrzykowski for the 1960 Olympic light-heavyweight championship in Rome's Palazetto Dello Sport, saw Frazier outscore a German named Hans Huber for the 1964 Olympic heavyweight title in the Korakuen Ice Palace in Tokyo, and has been at ringside for most of their bouts ever since?

Joe in Ten

Still, let's get on with it. In all humility, it says here that Joe Frazier will defeat Cassius Muhammad Ali Clay before the end of the tenth round. If it turns out otherwise, well, crow is an acquired taste.

The forecast is not offered without deliberation. It stems from a conviction that began to take shape on July 19, 1967. That night Frazier took George Chuvalo apart as nobody, Cassius Muhammad included, ever dismantled the brave Canadian, before or since.

Slightly more than a year earlier, Chuvalo had gone 15 rough rounds with Cassius Muhammad. He took a pretty good licking but he was still coming on at the finish. During the intervening months George knocked out 13 of 14 opponents. He had a string of 12 straight knockouts when he went in against Frazier and in 12 years he had never been stopped. In the fourth round Frazier caught him with a hook and Chuvalo fell back in horror, afraid he had lost an eye. That was the end.

At that time, Cassius Muhammad was just beginning his three and a half years of ostracism as a draft dodger. The patrioteers had unfrocked him as champion and there was no way of knowing whether he would ever wear boxing gloves again.

The feeling here was that if he did return to the ring, this bobbing, weaving tiger who had just put Chuvalo away would be the opponent to defeat him. The feeling has grown steadily stronger as Frazier came on showing improvement at every step and Cassius Muhammad's youth drained away in idleness.

Who Did He Lick?

Chances are there never has been an argument about boxing that didn't include the question: "Who did he ever beat?" Time and again during his preparations for this match, Cassius Muhammad asked it about Frazier, and answered with his own scornful versions of Joe's victories over Oscar Bonavena, Buster Mathis and Bob Foster.

It is a question that can be asked about any fighter, and Cassius Muhammad is not exempt. Indeed, starting with the night he encountered Archie Moore in an extraordinarily cooperative mood, every single performance left something to be desired.

He either did or did not beat Doug Jones, depending on where you sat. Henry Cooper knocked him bubble-eyed with a left hook, the bell interrupted the count, and if Angelo Dundee hadn't stolen a respite for him by "accidentally" slicing his glove with a razor blade, he might not have recovered from that punch.

We draw a veil over the two evenings with Sonny Liston which established him as champion. Then came the sorry parade—a crippled Floyd Patterson; the bleeding Cooper again, and that extinct species, Brian London; Karl Mildenberger, a pacifist; Cleveland Williams, with a cop's bullet in his plumbing.

Silent Oracle

Ah, well, the other evening on the Stamford local two middle-aged commuters sat together reading their newspapers, pausing now and then to chat.

"Ever been to a fight?" one asked, looking up from his paper.

"No," said the other, "have you?"

"No. My brother did. He saw a fight and a wrestling match and a roller derby and a horse race and a hockey game."

An eavesdropper strained across the aisle eager to hear the vital question: "Who do you like?" or, at least: "Who does your brother like?" No luck.

"Hockey," the other man said. "That's quite a game." They went back to their newspapers.

Champ Gets Threat To 'Lose or Else'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT). ight detectives were guarding Frazier and his manager, ncey Durham, yesterday, folring a death threat to the rld heavyweight boxing chamn regarding his title fight with hammad Ali tonight at Madi- Square Garden.

razier was warned to "lose else" in an anonymous letter eived last week and in a follup telephone call.

s a precaution, Frazier was reted somewhere in the city. r other detectives were on ty at the City Squire Motor his usual midtown locale.

"They had a bomb scare there," source close to the Frazier urity agents said yesterday, t nothing was found."

olice bodyguards are traditnal for fighters prior to a or bout. Two were with Ali his Hotel New Yorker suite.

ut the threats to Frazier mpted the assignment of four York City detectives. Four ectives from Philadelphia had ompanied the champion here urday from his training-camp Deale. Several more plainclothesmen accompanied each gladiator the Garden for today's separate weigh-in rituals and main with them until tomorrow.

According to police in Whitehall Township, Pa., no protection has been requested for Frazier's wife and five children there.

Black Muslims Suspected

Because of Ali's association with the Black Muslims, members of that sect were subject to suspicion by police sources of attempting to coerce Frazier into defeat, but Durham attempted to ignore the possibility.

"Yancey told me," said one of Frazier's confidants, "that the Muslims aren't the only bad people in the world."

Durham, after a Garden meeting concerning security measures, reported that Frazier was "relaxing, watching TV, playing his guitar and talking on the phone to friends" in his hideaway.

"Joe's laughing about all the tension around him," said one of Frazier's entourage. "He's not concerned about it."

Harry Markson, the Garden boxing director, mentioned that Frazier had phoned him to request two extra ringside seats.

Ali, meanwhile, took an early morning walk after his arrival Saturday night from Miami, where he had concluded his training. He later shadow-boxed briefly.

He came down into the lobby and he was signing autographs and when somebody put on a television camera, that lit him up," said Angelo Dundee, his trainer. "We can't hide this guy. I think he'd revolt if we tried to hide him before a big fight, or anytime."

Arrangements have been made for Ali to remain in an impromptu apartment inside the Garden following the weigh-in. The reason would be to avoid the usual chaos created by his idolators.

"We might stay there, and we might not," Dundee said. "We'll see how he feels. He might want to talk to his fans. That's what he did on the plane ride up. He went back into the coach section and talked to everybody. That's the way he is. That's his style."

Dundee proclaimed Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, to be in his "best physical and mental condition" since he dethroned Sonny Liston as champion in 1964.

"He physically worked harder for this fight than he has for any since that first Liston fight," Dundee said. "He ran more, he did more table calisthenics. And mentally, he knows that this is going to be a tough fight. He's 100 percent now mentally. For his fights with Jerry Quarry and Oscar Bonavena, he was only 50 percent mentally because he was looking ahead at Frazier."

Frazier remained the 7-to-5 betting favorite in the scheduled 15-round bout for which each fighter will receive $2.5 million from a possible $20 million in total worldwide receipts. The sellout 19,500 spectators will produce a live gate of $1.25 million, a record for an indoor bout.

Hawaii Accepts NIT Bid

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP).—Hawaii, Georgia Tech, LaSalle, Syracuse and St. John's of New York were named today to the National Invitation basketball tournament, bringing to ten the number of teams in the 16-member field.

Hawaii joins the NIT field for the first time. Coached by former pro Red Rocha, the Rainbows are averaging 91.4 points a game this season with a 22-4 record.

Georgia Tech, competing for the second straight year, has a 20-6 record and is led by 6-foot-9 Rich Yunkus. The Yellowjackets were beaten by St. John's in last year's quarterfinals.

St. John's will be making its 20th appearance in the NIT. The Redmen, who scored their 1,000th victory Saturday, boast a 17-8 mark. They have won four NIT crowns, 1943-44-59-65.

Syracuse, 19-6, has played in four NITs. LaSalle, 20-6, will be making its first appearance since 1965 but its eighth overall.

Previously named to the 34th annual tourney which gets under way March 20 were St. Bonaventure, Dayton, Tennessee, Massachusetts and Providence.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	49	27	.645	—
Philadelphia	44	32	.579	5
Boston	38	36	.520	9 1/2
Buffalo	20	55	.267	28 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	39	34	.534	—
Atlanta	31	44	.413	9
Cincinnati	28	46	.378	11 1/2
Cleveland	13	61	.176	26 1/2
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	64	11	.853	—
Chicago	46	27	.630	17
Phoenix	44	28	.611	18 1/2
Detroit	42	31	.575	21
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	46	29	.613	—
San Francisco	37	38	.493	8
Seattle	33	40	.452	12
San Diego	34	43	.447	13 1/2
Portland	23	51	.311	22 1/2

Sunday's Games

New York 118, Boston 110 (Frazier 34, Reed 23; Havlicek 37, White 24). Walt Frazier scores 18 in final quarter.

Atlanta 122, Cincinnati 112 (Hudson 30, Maravich 30; Archibald 36, Van Lier 24).

Los Angeles 117, Chicago 108 (Goodrich 23, Hairston 22; Love 28, Walker 28). Wilt Chamberlain pulled in 32 rebounds.

San Diego 125, Portland 121 (Hayes 39, Lantz 35; Petrie 46, Manning 19).

Baltimore 117, Phoenix 108 (Marin 28, Monroe 27; Hawkins 19, Van Arsdale 17).

Cleveland 104, Detroit 100 (Smith 23, Warren 19; Bing 30, Walker 22).

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York 4, Los Angeles 2 (Irving 3, Ratelle; Joyal, Marotte).

Montreal 4, Detroit 1 (F. Mahovlich 2, Ferguson, Lemaire; Brown).

Pittsburgh 3, California 2 (Bathgate, Apps, Boyer; Roberts, E. Hicke, Ehman). Penguins score three goals in four minutes in final period.

Buffalo 6, Vancouver 3 (Meehan 2, Perreault 2, Shack. Keenan; Wilkins, Kurtenbach, Corrigan).

Boston 4, St. Louis 1 (Walton, Orr, Hodge. Esposito; Sutherland).

Minnesota 3, Philadelphia (Hampson, Parise, Goldsworthy; Bernier). Bruins' winning streak at seven, and home ice unbeaten string at 25.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RALLY—At Lyons, the West German team of Jaeger and Siebert in a Porsche 911 led on the opening day after three special stages of the Lyons-Charbonnieres-Stuttgart rally. Frenchmen Jean-Claude Andruet and J. Viel in an Alpine Renault were second.

CYCLING—At Kuurse, Belgium, Roger De Vlaeminck of Belgium won the opening race of the Belgian road cycling season, the Two Flanders circuit. He was followed by Eric Leman, Frans Verbeeck, Noel Van Clooster and Rosiers, all of Belgium, in that order. Sixth was Barry Hoban of Britain followed by Van Neste and Pintens of Belgium and Abelshausen of West Germany. World champion Jean-Pierre Monsere of Belgium placed tenth.

SPEED SKATING—At Heereveen, Netherlands, Erhard Keller of West Germany set track records of 38 secs. and 1:22.5 for the 500 and 1,000-meter, while world champion Ard Schenk of the Netherlands set a track record of 4:18.4 for 3,000 meters. Keller was followed by Neil Blatchford and Jim Keane, both of the United States, clocking 40.3 and 40.7 respectively for the 500 meters.

BIATHLON—At Haremealluna, Finland, East Germany's Dieter Speer won the world championship, beating Alexander Tihonov of Russia and Norway's Ragnar Solberg. Speer's time over the 20 kilometer ski-and-shoot course was one hour 18 minutes and 20.2 seconds, while Tihonov had 1:18:48.4 and Solberg 1:20:00.9. The surprise of the event was France's Daniel Claudon, who finished fourth with a time of 1:20:31.6.

SPEED SKATING—At Heereveen, Netherlands, Erhard Keller of West Germany set track records of 38 secs. and 1:22.5 for the 500 and 1,000-meter, while world champion Ard Schenk of the Netherlands set a track record of 4:18.4 for 3,000 meters. Keller was followed by Neil Blatchford and Jim Keane, both of the United States, clocking 40.3 and 40.7 respectively for the 500 meters.

BOXING—At Hannover, Germany, Jurgen Blin of Germany scored his 22d consecutive victory on a seventh-round technical knockout of Phil Smith of Charleston, W. Va. In another heavyweight bout, former Italian heavyweight champion Bepi Ros, scored an eight-round decision over Ollie Wilson of Miami.

At Hitachi, Japan, Kuniaki Shibata, the world Boxing Council's featherweight champion, scored a fourth-round knockdown and won a unanimous decision over Mexican Vicente Garcia in a non-title ten-round bout.

NORDIC SKIING—At Mora, Sweden, Ole Ellefsaeter of Norway won the Vasa marathon, the longest ski race in the world. He clocked five hours 13 minutes and 56 seconds over the rugged 85.8 kilometer course from Saelen to Mora.

Sweden's Bjarne Andersson was second in the 6,000-skier field, in 5:14.57, followed by last year's winner, Sweden's Lars-Arne Boeling, 5:21.35.

Nastase Defeats Graebner, Takes U.S. Indoor Title

HAMPTON, Va., March 8 (UPI).—Romania's Ilie Nastase beat Clark Graebner of New York yesterday to win the U.S. national indoor tennis championships and a $17,500 purse.

Nastase, picking up his third victory of the tour this year, beat the number-one-ranked American, 7-4, 6-4, 7-6 on fine baseline shots. It was the first time in eight matches that Nastase beat Graebner.

In doing so, the Romanian picked up $10,000 for first place and another $7,500 for finishing second in the Gillette Top Ten Tennis Sweepstakes. Graebner won the $10,000 first prize in the stakes for independent touring professionals.

Nastase and Ion Tiriac of Romania beat Graebner and Tomas Koch of Brazil, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5, for the doubles title.

Lutz Scores Upset

SYDNEY, March 8—American Bob Lutz scored a 6-4, 7-6, 7-5 upset victory over eighth-seeded Spaniard Andres Gimeno in a men's singles second-round clash in the $50,000 Australian Open tennis championships here today.

A squad of 20 armed policemen patrolled the White City Courts today to prevent anti-apartheid demonstrations in matches involving South African players.

South Africans were only partially successful today with Ray Moore moving into the second round with a 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 triumph over Australian Ray Wilson while his compatriots Frew McMillan and Bob Maud were both eliminated in first-round matches.

Wimbledon champion John Newcombe of Australia—seeded number three here—had to struggle before beating Charlie Pasarell of the United States in four sets, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

In another all-Australian clash, Frank Sedgman, 43, gave 32-year-old Fred Stolle a tough battle before being beaten, 7-5, 7-6, 7-6, in their second-round match. Stolle was a ballboy when Sedgman played in a Davis Cup challenge round here 20 years ago.

J. C. Snead Plays Like Sam Snead

Takes Doral Golf For Second Victory

By Lincoln A. Werden

MIAMI, March 8 (NYT).—Jesse Carlyle Snead won his second tournament in two weeks yesterday by scoring a final 69 for a 72-hole aggregate of 275 in the Doral Eastern Open. He indicated he would like to emulate his noted golfing uncle, Samuel Jackson Snead.

After receiving the $30,000 first-prize check of the $150,000 purse that increased his earnings for the year to $57,886, he rubbed his pocket and said, "I'll have to get me some tomato cans."

One of the game's fables is that Sam Snead has buried part of his fortune in tomato cans in the hills of his native Virginia.

Jesse, whose first triumph in more than three years on the pro tour was registered in the recent Tucson Open, led Gardner Dickinson by one stroke starting the last round over the Doral Country Club course. Dickinson, after scoring a three-under-par 69, finished second at 276.

Last year Jesse won $11,547, and was 112th on the money list.

A former outfielder in the Washington Senators farm system, Snead was an assistant at the Century Country Club at Purchase, N.Y., for four years. Some of the club members there gave him the financial backing to try the pro tour.

Jack Nicklaus, the British Open and PGA champion, needed 73 after going into the lake at the tenth hole for a six and finished at 282 with Homero Blancas. Arnold Palmer, with a 70, was at 287 and Gary Player had a 70 for 288. Tony Jacklin of England, the United States Open titleholder, despite a seven when he hit a tree at the 12th hole, had 71 for 234.

LEADING FINISHERS

J.C. Snead ...	$30,000	70-70-66-69—275
O. Dickinson .	$17,000	68-70-69-69—276
M. Barber ...	$10,650	76-65-69-68—278
G. Gilbert ...	$7,050	69-70-69-71—279
B. Devlin	$5,450	72-69-70-69—280
T. Dill	$5,450	72-71-68-71—280
B. Fleisher ...	$5,450	72-67-72-69—280
M. Hill	$4,425	74-70-69-68—281
H. Blancas ...	$3,900	69-73-70-70—282
J. Nicklaus ...	$3,900	74-68-67-73—282

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 123, Virginia 121 (Barry 33, Leaks 30; Carter 25, C. Scott 23). Manny Leaks sank two foul shots with three seconds left.

Indiana 127, Kentucky 122 (Lewis 31, Brown 25; Carrier 22, Ligon 21).

Utah 108, Memphis 106 (Wise 28, Beaty 26; J. Jones 23, S. Jones 21).

Denver 142, Florida 141 (Becker 36, Cannon 35; Calvin 33, Wright 21).

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Finland (air)	$	25.00	13.00	Netherlands	Fl.	80.00	42.00
France	Fr.	93.00	49.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	177	92
Germany	D.M.	80.00	42.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	634.00	331.50
Great Britain (air)	£	7.17.0	4.2.6	Spain (air)	Ptas.	1,550	810
(decimals)	£	7.85	4.12	Sweden (air)	Sw.Kr.	147.00	76.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	750	495	Switzerland	S.Fr.	95.50	50.00
Iran (air)	$	33.50	17.50	Turkey (air)	$	25.00	13.00
Ireland (air)	£	7.17.0	4.2.6	Yugoslavia	$	25.00	13.00
(decimals)	£	7.85	4.12	Other Europe (air)	$	25.00	13.00
Israel (air)	$	29.50	15.50				

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Art Buchwald

Immatériel

WASHINGTON.—I don't mind the Pentagon lying to me on a large scale such as when they flatly stated a few months ago that they were *not* keeping any files on civilians.

But it's their little lies that get me down. For example, the other day it was revealed that a rusty piece of oil pipe Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird showed to newspapermen and implied had been captured during the Laos offensive turned out to be over a year old and had nothing to do with the recent Laos incursion.



Buchwald

Secretary Laird was trying to use the pipe to prove the South Vietnamese were making great headway and had managed to cut the North Vietnamese oil supplies in Laos.

When the truth was discovered, the Pentagon naturally protested they never said it was *this* year's pipe.

Well, it doesn't take much imagination to realize what some future Pentagon briefings are going to be like.

I can just see us all filing into the Pentagon briefing room where Mr. Laird, wearing his usual ebullient smile, welcomes us. Besides the usual maps, a display of weapons and supplies are on the stage.

Mr. Laird says, "Gentlemen, I am happy to report that the South Vietnamese have just captured a large cache of weapons in Laos." He holds up a rifle.

"Is that one of the rifles captured, Mr. Secretary?" a reporter asks.

Mr. Laird smiles and says, "Pardon me. I didn't understand the question."

"I said is that rifle one of the weapons captured in Laos?"

"Well, yes and no," Mr. Laird replies. "This rifle actually was found after Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn. But our intelligence indicates the weapons discovered look just like it."

Mr. Laird picked up a frozen chicken. "The ARVN found 12,000 chickens just like this one on Route 9."

"Is that a Laotian chicken?"

"Would you please speak louder?"

* * *

"Is that a chicken from Laos?"

Mr. Laird confers with a general and then smiles and says, "No, this chicken comes from Belleau Woods. It was captured at the end of World War I. But we wanted to give you some idea of the success of the ARVN mission. Are there any questions?"

"What are those ration cans over there, sir?"

"Oh yes, we captured five tons of those two days ago in Cambodia."

"But there is German printing on the labels."

Laird confers with the general. Then he smiles and says, "I erred. These cans come from the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. But we wanted to give you some idea how sneaky the enemy really can be."

"Mr. Secretary, where did the sandbags come from?"

"These are the type of sandbags the North Vietnamese have placed around their anti-aircraft guns."

"Did you fly the sandbags all all the way back to Washington?"

He confers with the general again.

* * *

"No, not exactly. These sandbags were captured at the Battle of Iwo Jima. We thought you might be interested to note how far behind the enemy was in sandbag design. Are there any questions?"

"Is that everything that was captured?"

Mr. Laird smiles. "Except for one small surprise." He presses a buzzer. The large doors of the briefing room open and a Chinese tank rumbles into the room.

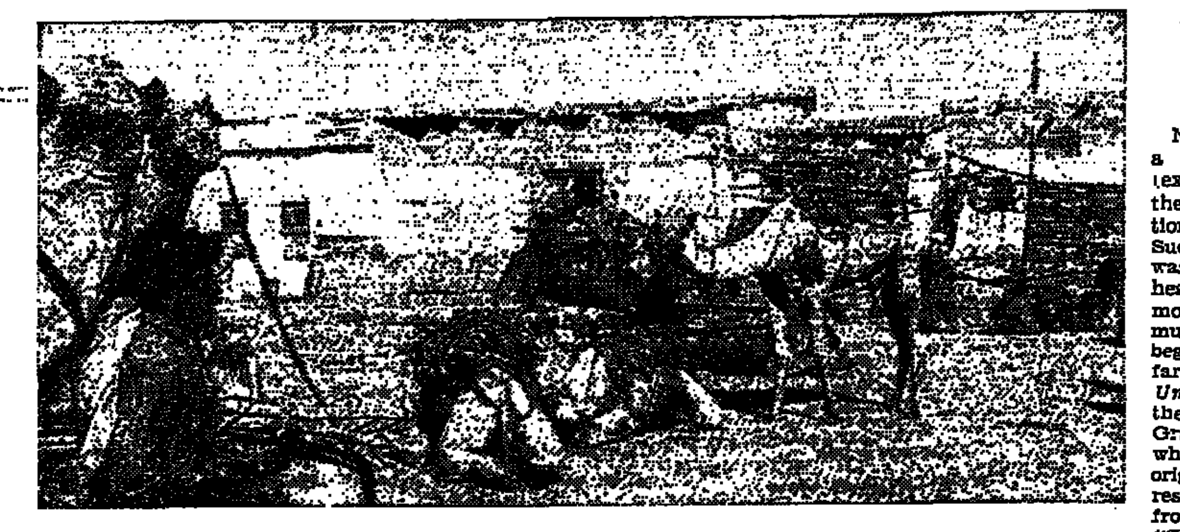
"What do you think of that, gentlemen?"

"Where did you get it?"

"We captured it at Inchon during the Korean War. Let this be an answer to those who say Vietnamization isn't working."

Profitable Tourism

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—Britain made a profit of £45 million on tourism last year, the government has announced. Overseas visitors coming here—there were 16 percent more of them—spent £433 million while British tourists going overseas took out only £388 million.



In some countries of the Sahara Desert region, an adult male slave is priced at ten camels.

AP.

The Slave Trade

By Lynn Heinzerling

LONDON (AP).—All governments are opposed to it, the United Nations has condemned it, all major religions deplore it, but men, women and children still live in slavery.

In some countries of the Sahara Desert region, an adult male slave is priced at ten camels. In others he would cost about $180, half the value of a woman slave. The price varies.

The Anti-Slavery Society, working from a third-floor office near Victoria Station in London, has been tracking down slaves and their owners since 1823.

The society says that chattel slavery exists in 11 countries and what the United Nations describes as "practices similar to slavery" in some 30 others. Practices similar to slavery include serfdom, debt bondage, sham adoption and exploitation of children and servile forms of marriage.

Acknowledging that the extent of slavery or similar practices varies greatly among the offending countries, the society recently listed the 11 countries where chattel slavery is practiced as Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines and Senegal. It has been outlawed in all these countries.

Serfdom, the society says, is a fact of life in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Peru. Debt bondage is practiced in Burma and India. The exploitation of children is carried out in eight countries of West Africa, eight in Southeast Asia, in Lebanon, Syria and Turkey and in almost all of the 22 countries of Latin America. Servile forms of marriage exist in varying degrees in all Islamic or part-Islamic countries, the society says.

The trade in slaves these days is very much a clandestine operation. The old public slave markets in such places as Zanzibar, Kano and West African ports have long since disappeared. But African slaves still move north to the Sahara.

The Anti-Slavery Society estimates there are several hundred thousand chattel slaves in the world. The number of people involved in the other practices condemned in the 1956 UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery undoubtedly exceeds ten million.

The society does not lightly point a finger at governments and make accusations of slavery. Nations only recently freed of colonial ties are sensitive about their new social status and their observance of civilized conventions. "We have to walk delicately between discreet diplomacy and the threat of publicity when governments won't move toward reform of archaic social injustice," says Col. Patrick Montgomery, secretary of the society.

The society has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and seeks to achieve its ends by working through UN bodies, encouraging research in countries where slavery is practiced and awakening people to an understanding of its existence and what that entails.

One of its principal aims is the establishment of a permanent body in the UN to gather information on slavery and supervise the implementation of the slavery conventions.

The southeastern part of the Arabian peninsula is still a slave area although King Feisal of Saudi Arabia made slave owning illegal in his country in 1962. At that time the government of Saudi Arabia estimated there were 250,000 slaves in that rich oil country. In the coastal villages of the peninsula there are reported to be large numbers of slaves of African origin held by the indigenous tribes. They serve out their lives working in the fields, as household servants, as bodyguards and as crewmen on dhows.

In its last annual report, the society noted that 50,000 Africans in a northern district of Cameroun, who had been held in slavery by a tribal chief, had been emancipated. The society is still awaiting a report on the chief's harem of between 300 and 400 women, held behind a 16-foot-high wall. The society credited the Norwegian Lutheran Mission and publicity for ending the slavery.

The society finds that very few governments are willing to give any information about slave practices in their countries because, as the annual report points out, "no government will admit harboring an institution which its laws forbid."

Specialized agencies of the United Nations, which work in the areas where slavery is practiced, are also reluctant to report on conditions since it might endanger their positions there. The annual report said that in 1969 at a meeting of the UN Administrative Council on Coordination "all the specialized agencies made it clear to the secretary-general that they were unwilling to become involved in the question of slavery."

The society pointed out that it is "expensive and sometimes dangerous" to obtain fresh, hard evidence of slavery. One of its researchers survived two attempts on his life in 1968.

At the same time the report praised the government of Ghana for its "frank admission that forms of sham adoption of children were being practiced clandestinely" in that country.

The society appealed to the Tanzanian government last year to protect four 16-year-old Persian girls from forced marriages to members of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar, a part of Tanzania. The marriages later were carried out.

Sir Douglas Glover, chairman of the society, in a stinging letter to a London newspaper, said the forced marriages were "a gross violation of a fundamental human right." Sir Douglas added that Tanzania had led the so-far successful effort in the UN "to frustrate every effort since 1966 to implement the Slavery Conventions."

Tanzania has opposed the establishment of a UN committee of experts on slavery, contending that South African apartheid is the only form of slavery which exists today.

The society does not concern itself specifically with apartheid, but considers some aspects of it "potentially and sometimes in practice as obnoxious as chattel slavery."

"Today there are many organizations which exist solely to fight apartheid," Col. Montgomery says. "They have the time and staff to concentrate on it. We tend to leave it to them. It doesn't mean we disapprove of apartheid any the less."

PEOPLE: *The View From Chamonix*

Nothing much to report after a thirtnight in Chamonix (expressed in real terms using the mean two-week winter vacation of 1956-1958 as a base). Such desultory conversation as was overheard among the slopeheads revolved primarily over the most effective wax for glazed mud and an exciting new beginners' technique known—as far as we could make out—as the *Unterschnee*. Not surprisingly, the event of the month was the Grand Ball of the Red Cross, while among the few 1971 fads originating in this lovely, fading resort was the telling of fortunes from the labels of wine bottles. ("You have an amusing little future with some pretensions but not what you'd call a classic future," incanted a sweet young thing, picking up the game in a dive called The Tobaggan. "As for you," she said to a beefy, bronzed companion bent at the knees over a full-bodied but slightly resinous Chirouble, "you'll never really be a top-class skier." "Huh?" said the hulk, his pride wounded. "Sorry," said the dolly. "You don't travel well."

* * *

Such comparatively accessible runs as were fit for human condescension began, as a rule, halfway up the nearest Alp, a territory infested, alas, by legions of those hipless, jut-jawed Gallic Huns whose *raison d'être* is a mach-2 slalom around, over and occasionally straight through the tourists, leaving a trail of humanoid detritus in their powdered wake. As ships sound four blasts, golfers shout "Fore!" and American skiers announce impending disaster by bellowing "Track!", the Huns' version of the same warning in this part of the world is "Piste!"—a bloodcurdling whoop described by one palsied Briton as "an uncommonly accurate self-description."

* * *

One of the more poignant stories from the practice slopes, meanwhile, concerned a comely but decidedly bottom-heavy Norwegian girl who was anxious to move up from the beginners' group to Class Six because she'd heard that the emphasis was on "shifting your weight."

* * *

Still more poignant, perhaps, was the final run of this department, which considered itself something of a hot-shot back in the days when Sugarloaf was an iced cupcake and Suicide Six only two-and-a-half. A large map at a cable-car base clearly described the descent as "for average skiers," a vicious lie. From the Col du Brévent, directly across the valley from Mont Blanc at an altitude of 2,525 meters (which translates in demotic Chickenese to 8,290 feet above ski level), the run would have dropped at a 183-degree angle directly into the buffer zone of the aforementioned Norwegian, were it not for an endless maze of ten-foot dips presumably designed to trap the rivulets of blood which, if left unchecked, would have washed Chamonix into the Ligurian Sea. The name of the run—"The Charles Bozon Memorial Trail"—did little to bolster the confidence, nor did the immediate and inadvertant restructuring of a perfectly good pair of dungarees to match our rented skis.

* * *

Fortunately, however, we had brought along a rather fancy camera and a pocketful of color film. The trick was to sideslip four or five feet down the precipice, dismount, and with elaborate preparation, photograph the breathtaking scenery across the valley, a ploy which worked to perfection until halfway down the chute. In the process of taking our 472d extraordinary panorama of Mont Blanc, we were abruptly accosted under a fallout of flakes by a thick-set German who identified himself simply as "Bauer." "What exposure are you using?" demanded Bauer in the traditional German greeting. We told him. "Ach," said Bauer, "that's much too much. Besides, you've got the sun shining into your lens. All your pictures are going to be streaked and overexposed. Nice to have met you," he concluded, kicking off into the great unknown. This, you may imagine, was all that was needed to make our day, but as it turns out, the joke's on you, Bauer. Our wife left the suitcase with films and camera in it on the train.

—DICK RORABACK.

Italy Studies Ecology

ROME, March 8 (UPI).—Senate President Amintore Fanfani has set up a committee of ten senators and six scientists to study ecological problems and recommend legislation to solve them.

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Multinational headquarters in PARIS seek BILINGUAL English-French SECRETARY SHORTHAND-TYPIST 23/30 years old, of American, English or French Nationality. Please phone: 824-07-99, or write: MINET Publicité (No. 39,990), 40 Rue Olivier-de-Serres, PARIS-15e, who will forward.

MINERVE seeks for replacements in American firms very good SECRETARIES ENGLISH-FRENCH. Interesting salaries.
133 Av. V.-Hugo, Paris-16e. 727-61-69. 105 R. St.-Lazare-9e. 874-94-09

EXPERIENCED TRANSLATOR-JOURNALIST (from English to German) is required immediately by the News Service of American newspaper situated in Paris. Please send C.V. for early interview to Box 75,958, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY ASSISTANT wanted for immediate employment in American firm. Applicants must be perfectly bilingual American-French. Phone: Mond.&Tuesday, 770-90-65, Paris, Mrs. DOASSANS, for appointment.
I.H.T. seeks assistant accountant with experience. Tel.: 225-28-90, ext. 227.
QUALIFIED PURCHASING AGENT for INTERNATIONAL COMPANY located Levallois-Perret, with knowledge of hard goods to purchase in Common Market countries & U.K. Paris: 270-29-91/Box 75,973, Herald, Paris
CHERCHE SECRETAIRE TRILINGUE FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS-ALLEMANDE steno-dactylo nécessaire. Box 75,971, Herald, Paris.
U.S.A.-ITALY-GERMANY-SPAIN-FAR-EAST International Sales & Distributing Company has more openings for trainees between the ages of 19 & 29. No experience or car necessary, as training & transportation will be provided. Applicants must be free to start & travel immediately. Send name, address & telephone number for interview to: Box 3,703, Herald, Paris.
PART TIME MILITARY ACTIVE/RETIRED STUTTGART / AUGSBURG, BRUSSELS AREAS. If you are free Thursday or Friday join the Army Times European Circulation Team. Excellent return with guaranteed profit. Write: Circulation Manager, Army Times Publishing Company, 90-98 Theodor-Heuss-Allee Frankfurt, Germany.
EXCELLENT BILINGUAL English-French shorthand-typist, free immediately. Office hours: 742-89-52.
WE SEEK IMMEDIATELY for a period of 2 months a competent and rapid copy typist for scripts. English (knowledge of French also desirable), work permit required. Please ring: 231-41-73 or 231-14-48 Paris as soon as possible.
EMBASSY SEEKS French English typist Apply phone Paris: 225-23-32.
LABORATOIRES ROBERT & CARRIERE seeks for its export department, part-time typist, American or English mother-tongue, single, 20 hours a week. Shorthand appreciated, contract typing, filing, miscellaneous office work. Resumé and photo to Mr. Jolllvet, 1 Av. de Villars, Paris-7e or phone: Mrs. Larroque, 705-97-99.

PERSONNEL WANTED

SECRETARY REQUIRED by Geneva firm. Must be fluent English-French and highly qualified shorthand-typist. Swiss nationality or holder Swiss Permit C. Write P.O. Box 4, 1211 Geneva 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED

2 AMBITIOUS SWISS EXECUTIVES are looking for challenging positions in Switzerland, preferably Zurich.
One of them, 25, 6 years accounting experience with custodian society and U.S. ad agency. Languages: German, English, French. Good background of Swiss laws and terms. Possible dates of entry: March 15-May 1, 1971. Current salary: $9,000 per annum
Please quote code "Accountant" on your offer
The other one of them 28, 9 years experience in advertising, marketing, market research and direct mail with international companies and U.S. ad agency. Languages: German, English, French and some Italian. Possible dates of entry: March 1, April 1, 1971. Current salary: $13,000 per annum
Please quote code "Advertising" on your offer.
Both executives prefer offers where they can work as a team—however this is not a strict condition. Please answer to: Box 8,693, Herald, Paris.

HIGH EXECUTIVE, 51, dynamic, good education, excellent appearance. Bilingual English. Good knowledge German. Background: Bac Maths Elementary, 2 years preparation ST.-CYR. Real competence for selling at a high level. Professional experience, 25 years in major international firm (responsible for formation/human contacts/Commercial/improvements). Seeks position as COMMERCIAL MANAGER Paris, province or abroad Free rapidly. Write: No. 33,710 CONTESSE Publ., 20 Av. de l'Opéra, Paris, who will forward.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, 33, BS in business, minor in engineering. In-depth experience. Learning French. Will relocate. Box 8,706, Herald, Paris.
ENGINEER, 40, American, 3 years Europe, fluent German, Spanish, some French, broad mechanical design, supervision experience, seeks challenging job now. Box 8,710, Herald, Paris
AVIONICS CONSULTANT AVAILABLE for cost effective technical problem solving and marketing research, Lee Keene, 1900 South Lincoln A14 Santa Maria, California 93454.
AMERICAN writer-photographer-illustrator, 32, seeks assignments/position anywhere, editorial, photos, reporting, translation. Dartmouth graduate, former magazine editor, published freelance, darkroom, fluent French, Spanish. Box 196 Herald, Pl. C.V. Suchil, 7, Madrid, Spain.
DYNAMIC Executive Bilingual Secretary, attractive French girl, highly experienced seeks unusual job Europe, will travel. Box 88, 29 Rue Cambon, Paris, 1er. 073-89-31.
YOUNG WOMAN from HONG KONG, trilingual Chinese-English-French, American BA, Swiss University diploma, Sorbonne license. Previous experience in secretarial work and teaching, seeks challenging position Paris. Write: Box 76,000, Herald, Paris.
UNIVERSITY GRAD, U.S. girl, 23, good French, teaching/office experience, for Paris. Box 21,060, Herald, Paris.
WOMAN, 24, University diploma, seeks work Paris as photographic assistant or apprentice. Some darkroom experience. Speaks English. G. RUBIN, 71 Rue Monge, Paris-5e.
FOR FIRM OR PRIVATE PARTY, varied part-time job sought by bilingual French lady. Own car. Top references. 845-81-08, a.m. or write: Mme. LOI, 188 Rue de Paris 93, Pantin.
MAN, 30, married, wide experience & travel, 5 languages. Last jobs: Airline station manager & foreign relations departments. Now living Israel. Looking for ambitious responsible & challenging position anywhere. Write: Box 8,711, Herald, Paris.
SUCCESSFUL PRODUCT MANAGER French, 30 graduate engineer, MBA, seeks management post Europe. Top executive level. Box 75,970 Herald, Paris
ENGLISH SECRETARY, 23, fluent French, seeks interesting job Cote d'Azur. Garthside, 18 Quai St Pierre, 06-CANNES
ENGLISH LAW graduate, male, requires full/part time position in Paris. O'Brien, 66 Rue du Théatre, Paris-15e. — 577-23-45.
COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, British, 45, wide international experience buying, marketing, import-export. Write: Box 21,058, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE SALES, American 43, Paris based, bilingual plus. Background: International general & intangible sales management. Professional business writer. Excellent speaker. Seeks quality post servicing top clientele. Write: Box 8,722, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 47, perfect English & Spanish, seeks steady job anywhere in France. Write: Box 21,055, Herald.

Container + management
Executive, 31, fluent English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, 8 years experience in container, leasing top management, seeks top-level position, high salary. Write: Box 75,997, Herald, Paris.

FRENCHMAN, 24, graduate of Science Po (Economy & Finance) Master degree in Law, Fluent English, seeks position in financial American firm, Dewavrin, 150 Rue de la Pompe, Paris.

FOR U.S.A.: HIGH FASHION DESIGNER-MAKER. Leather, furs, material. Male, 26, 4 languages, top references Tel.: 073-75-22, apt. 50 or write: Box 21,049, Herald, Paris.
FRENCH GIRL, 21, FLUENT ENGLISH, EXPERIENCE TYPING & PR. EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE PARIS SEEKS INTELLIGENT, NICE $300-$400 JOB. BOX 21,048. HERALD, PARIS.
BRITISH GIRL, 21, seeks bilingual girl Friday job with responsibility, experience typist, telex, commercial translations, some shorthand. Write: Box 21,038, Herald, Paris.
PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSISTANT, 33, French lady, fluently bilingual, several years experience, seeks position, preferably with American P.R. Company. Please phone: 551-05-71 Paris, Mrs. Le Cornec, from March 13th.
BILINGUAL WOMAN, 26, French-English, BS French/Sociology, knowledge typing, free now Paris. Tel.: 755-81-01, before 3 p.m.
ENGLISHMAN, 35, resident Paris, executive graphic arts, English, French, German, seeks position with responsibility & human contacts. Will travel. Write: Box 76,015, Herald, Paris.
U.S. BILINGUAL executive secretary B.A., highly experienced, Europe & U.S., seeks top post. Will travel. Tel.: Paris, 783-13-53, mornings or write: Box 76,021, Herald, Paris.
BRITISH GRAD, 25, fluent French-Italian, knowledge German, Spanish for Marketing/PR job France. Mr. Crossley, 527-00-10, Paris. Box 76,022, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN, executive assistant office manager, fluent German, expert on duty free warehousing, all customs procedures, seeks position U.S. firm in Germany. References. Box 8,721, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN GARMENT MANUFACTURING executive, experience multi-plant engineering and management seeks top-level position as Director of Manufacturing with overseas company. Box 8,723, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN, 26, seeks interesting opportunity in Europe. CPA, Columbia MBA, presently employed for past 3 years as management consultant specializing in financial planning and control consulting for one of the largest international CPA firms: German and some French. Box 8,734, Herald, Paris.
INTERNATIONAL AUDITOR, highly qualified, Global experience, extensive background, U.S. Corporation internal audits both operational and financial, British subject permanent Swiss residence, fluent French, German, Italian, seeks post. Reply: Box 8,725, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

CANADIAN desirous of improving French. Wishes post as governess in France. Elizabeth Burns, 90 Brown, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.
CHILD CARE/BABY-SITTING, live out part-time, reliable lady, English-French. Paris: 627-76-22
AMERICAN BABY-SITTER AVAILABLE. Paris 754-85-70, mornings.
COUPLE ESPAGNOL parlant français cherche place stable. CHAUFFEUR-Maître. Femme: cuisinière, même campagne. Ecrire: Alonso Permino, 5 R. de Chaillot, Paris-16e.

HELP WANTED

ONE-YEAR-OLD little lady seeks au-pair help, easy going family Paris: 624-63-82.
FAMILY of diplomats living in Vienna seeks English-speaking trained nanny to look after 3 small children. Vienna Lee 13, Winzerstr. 12. Tel.: 82 27 224.
YOUNG WOMAN speaking English or French for housework and care of 2 girls, age 5 & 7. Live-in, Permanent and full-time. Free to travel. References. Paris: 224-89-07.
AMERICAN FAMILY with 2 girls 6 & 7 seeks au-pair. Paris: 788-13-23.